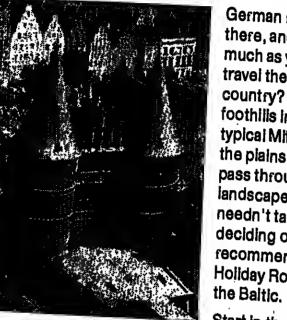
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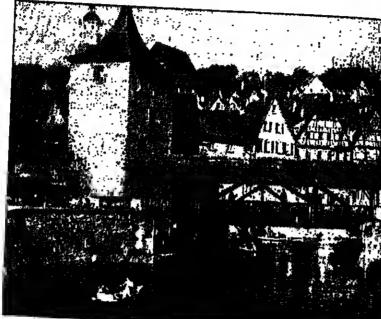
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Visit Germany and let the



# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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# US hand may be forced by Lebanon casualties

merican troops have been kill-

25 September 1983 second year - No. 1101 - By air

Lebanon and several woundcasualty rete begins to Increahand of the American govern-

dilemma the administration ice is: bring the boys back hulld up the force. Pressure for is growing in America.

second would turn the multinace-keeping force into a decisiary fector. This is what the Le-President, Amin Gemayel

question the Americans have oning since the peace-keepbecame directly entangled in

decisions are equally explosive. ver choice is made, the Ameriuld be held to blame for whatpened in Lebanon.

does not meen that the, more N THIS ISSUE

the next alage	
dorce disiliueloned at lied shipyard	Page 5
OTOR INDUSTRY of or oprintars wreveela	Page 9
N LIVING	Page 15

mericans in Lebanon and the plical build-up of this presence astern port of the Mediterraneon

nd sovereignty in conjunction with the British, and Italian forces the Ameriwill never be able to separate the

smell peace-keeping forca is in of being dragged deeper into a which Beirut's government forthe Christian militie, left-wing em groups, Druze, Syrians, Palesti-and even Irenians are engaged in

combet. ons brought about the turn for the Although this move by Jerusahowed that the Israelis did not in ong run feel able to play the part of itial official statements.

protecting power in Lebanon (on account of its own losses), it also underlined just what a stabilising element the 30,000 Israeli soldiers south of Beirut and in the Shouf in fact were.

The fact that during the past few days over 100,000 people have fled behind the Isroeli lines shows where the best chances of survival are at the moment in Lebanon: In the Isroeli-occupied

The vacuum left behind to the north of the Awall River has become all the more dangerous. It looks as though this will turn into the scene of u Sovlet-American substitute war for power and influence in Lebanon and the Arab

Not only are Soviet and American arms involved, the superpowers themselves ore at the ready: the Americans and their navy off the Lebanesa coast; the Russians in their Syrian artillery

One false move, any kind of military over-reaction by one side or the other, could spark off o real war between the

Both Washington and Moscow are hardly likely to be interested in this. Although the Soviet Union has trndltionally stirred up troubles in the Middle East and tried to benefit from the situntion, the outbreak of a supraregional conflict is too risky an enterprise.



Zemblan President Kaunda in Bonn with President Caretena this month, (Photo: dps

It looks as if the war in Lebanon has now become to hot to handle on a mititary to bring It to an end.

Each day makes it more and more clear that no one side, can gain n military victory in Lebanon. And - at least at present - the multinational force in Lebanon is a guarantee that this is the way things will stay.

Diplomotic moves have been intensified and Increased. The primary objectly ve must be to achieve a truce, regardless Continuad on page 3

#### Namibia on the agenda for Kaunda talks

#### 

enneth Kaundo, President of Zambla for 20 yeers, hos pald an offi-cial visit to Bonn. Zambia is one of Africa's front line states which condemns South Africa's policies.

President Kaunda himself ie ona of the few pollticians in Black Africa who advocates a peeceful solution to the problems facing this part of the world.

As the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the five countries belonging to the so-called "contact group" seeking a solution to the Namibia question, this topic was prominent in discussions with German Foreign Minister Genscher,

.Up to now, Kaunda has cleverly steered his country clear of the major international fronts and maintained true non-ellenmeot.

This hes not always benefited a country which as a result of this policy has missed out on capital flowe from both eastern and western industrialised nations. It is one of the world's most heavily debted netions.

The visit to the Federal Republic has not only focussed on the political dialogue on South Africa, but also on economic aid from Bona, not just from the government but also from private cources. Germany will not be able to ignore President Kaunda'e request. He himself will have realised, however, that It come at a very difficult time.

> Wolfgang Fechner (Nordwest Zeitung, 13 September 1983)

### Korean jet: why Greece played down the condemnation

Most other member countries of the EEC expected political surprises during the six-month Greek presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers. The Greeks have proved them right.

Greece has showed no sign of Intending to refrain from its foreign-policy es-

The first surprise move came on the missiles question: in letters sent to his fellow foreign ministers, Greek Foreign right way to help Lebanon back Minister Yennia Charalambopoulos rearmament by six months should the

Geneva talks fail to reach an egreement. This suggestion has in the meantime been rejected by all those countries in which the missles would be deployed.

Whereas the Greek socialist government could count on the support of many of its sister parties in Western Europe on this Issue, its stance on the shooting down of the South Korean airiner left it out on a limb.

The incident was condemned throughout the western world as e barberic and brutal act. The Greek government, however, showed great restraint In its in-

his "deep sorrow at the loss of the South Korean airliner", yet there wes no condemnation of the oct itself. Even efter Moscow had admitted to

On the day of the tragedy, Foreign

Minister Cheralambopoulos expressed

shooting down the plane, the Greeks still kept to their restraint. It was therefore hardly surprising

that Greece was one of the countries which voted against enti-Soviet sanctions by Nato last week. Together with Greece decided against a resolution accepted by the majority to suspend flights to and from the Soviet Union for a period of two weeks.

Finally, Greece found itself at the centre of a mejor row during the conference of EEC foreign ministers in Athens last week.

Despite concerted efforts to change the Greek position, Charalambopoulos refused to agree on a joint EEC condemnation of the Soviet Union.

This is not the first time that Papandreou's government has stepped out of the Nato and EEC line. The Greeke tow

Continued on page 2



1 Lübeck

2 Meisungen

3 Schwäbiach Haii

4 Berchtesgaden

#### WORLD AFFAIRS

# European security talks go to the next stage



The next stage of the CSCE process A is to begin in Helsinki next month just six weeks after the end of the review conference in Madrid.

A preparatory meeting will decide there on the agenda, schedule and procedure for the security conference in Stockholm next January.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has welcomed the decision to hold this conference as "one of the most important results la Madrid."

However, the fact that the Soviet Union did everything to try and get the conference beld this year does suggest some kind of Soviet trick.

In Moscow's Intention to luli the West into a false feeling of security and disperse worries about excessiva Soviet

This kind of thinking definitely stood aponsor to the moves made by Moscow and its Eastern European allies during the second half of the aeventles to ataga an "Overali European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament", This desire was reaffirmed by the Warsaw Pact nations in May 1980.

All credit goes to the French President at the time, Giscard d'Estaing, for taking the sting out of this idea via a clever move and turning the whole idee into an instrument of western strategy.

The French proposal sent to all 35 CSCE signatory states in May 1978 suggested deelding on significant and ver-Iffable confidence-building measures relating to the whole European continent, including the European part of the Soviet Union, within the context of a disarmament conference in the CSCE

Bonn, the BEC partners and the Nato allies soon realised that this plan provided the opportunity to rectify a scrious ahortcoming of the 1975 Helsinki

Al the time, it was agreed that confidence-building measures such as the announcement of manoeuvres by

explained in Bonn that Zimmermann

does not regard the report with its com-

parisona of camp conditions during tha

Nazi period as a suitable basis for dis-

Zimmermann says the Commissioner

Hardtl was critical of Hartling. Even

after much correspondence Hartting

had refused to dissociate himself from

should visit the camps and compile a

cussion with Hartling.

new report.

ral Republic are treated.

the Soviet Union only referred to an area 250 kilometres wide along the Soviet Union's wastern border.

Thare is similar arrangement as part of tha Vienna talks on mutual force reduction in Europe.

It is obvious that such a ruling opens up substantial evasion possibilities to Soviet Union, modifying the significance of disarmament measures subs-

This explains why Moscow reacted recalcitrantly to suggestions of extending European arms control dialogue to cover the area stretching to the Urals.

Finally, however, the Soviet Union gave way to international public oplnlon on this point. In February 1981 Leonid Brezhnev signalled basic approval for such a move, "providing the West extends the field of of confidencebuilding measures accordingly."

This, however, was the fly in the ointment. It became clear what intentions the Soviet Union had when they started asking for the whole Atlantic Ocean and if possible parts of Canada and tha United States to be included. Later on, they said they would settle for "just" haif of the Atlantic.

All this was out of the question for tha West. Even leaving the problem open until the planned disarmament conference in Stockholm next year, which would have meant endless discussions by the Russians, could not ba accepted.

Agreement was finally reached on the wording "the whole of Europe and the edjacent sea territory" (this was defined more precisely in a footnota: "Oceanie areas bordering on Europe").

Here, military activities were to be considered "inasfar as they affect both European security" and also pertain to thosa activities in Europe for which notification must be given.

Such an agreement is acceptable to the West. For the first time, it has the advantage of greater military transparoncy via verifiable "confidence-building and security measures" in the whole European pert of the Soviet Union.

Of course, following the recent shooting down of the South Korean airliner over Sakhalin, where it became all too clear how afraid the Soviat Union is of espionage, it is reasonable to express doubts as to whether such plans will materialiaa.

Nonetheless, there has been a paving of the way in a field which tha "peeco movement" permanently underestimates and in which the Soviet Union has u clear supremacy: conventional armu-

At the start of this year, Foreign Minister Genscher aired Ideas on conducting special talks on reducing conventional arms in the whole of Europa - in addition to the regionally limited MBFR negotiations which have been so uns uccessful.

However, this proved too difficult nt resent. Now, at least, there will be efforts to reduce the risk of u surprise conventional attack.

There is e desirable side effect for the West German government when bearing in mind the expected hot autumn of political discontent: it can point towarda the new disarmament dialogue

This dialogue can still continue even if agreement cannot be reached in Gcneva on western rearmament.

Bernt Conrad (Die Weit, 19 September 1983)

### Korean jet

Continued from page 1 a different lina to the majority in both organisations on questions of Middle East policies, East-West relations and

Two objectives underlie the independent, Indeed unpredictable, "multidimensionel" foreign-policy coursa pursued by Papandreou.

On the one hand, the Greek head of government hopes to pacify left-wing opposition at home by means of spectacular "anti-western" action, admittedly with success.

On the other, Papandreou is hoping to gain greater Eastern bloc support for his country's "nutional questions" by means of a pro-Soviet stance on the most important international issues.

However, up to now Papandreou's plans have not worked out. Although Greace has managed to vex its wostern partners, it has not received the aupport from Moscow It is hoping for in its confilet with Turkey on Cyprus.

> Ronald Mcinardus (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonnisgsbleit, 18 September 1983)

# Bonn's desome affairs

on inner-German topics,

tructive discussion with Miccountries on the right of sile

tion, on human rights and a

hit the headilnes.

ber 16th 1980.

Ediprin Chief Otto Henz, Edipi Algard<sup>a</sup> English language sub-edilor, Smot Brid -but on Manager Osorgine Picona Dut on Manager Osorgine Picona

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# at the ocial Democrat ambivalence on missiles United National Democrat ambivalence on missiles issue has roots in 1979 congress

Abetricus de Cinerio

months, Salt wes retified end the talks

Salt wes not ratified. The talks did

not start within six months. So it is sur-

prising that the SPD did stick by its de-

This was mainly because it did not

Schmidt was still in government

when the SPD congress in Munich in

1982 described the perty's aim as

echieving conditions that would make

the deployment of the new generation

of missiles redundant. Schmidt then

eampeign platform because the party

did not want to be accused of changing

course straight after going into Opposi-

The SPD has lost a netional alcation

since then and is now restructuring it-

self. The 1979 conflict is still there,

though with one difference. The bold

1979 hope that negotletions would

make the deployment of the missles

The decision by the Baden-Wurttem-

berg SPD to oppose the new missiles is

purtly due to the state of the Genevu

tions that had been pent up for years

suddenly came to the fore. As a result,

what happened in Offenburg will

Whet irapposed there was that emo-

tulks but the actual reasons go deeper.

this autumn unnecessery has waned.

The formula was included in the 1983

want to run the risk of collapsing tha

liad begun.

cision for so long.

Schmidt government.

becked that formula.

Ten years ago, on its many became a member decial Democrat attitudes towards curity policy heve their roots in

Joining the UN had man happened in 1979.

bolic value than practical approximately september by Chancellor Heiportaneo. The political energy schmidt, was in power. But at the the Germans were modes. Peopgress that year in Berlin, the Accordingly, the appropriate the follow Schmidt, and agree to the down-to-earthness of the ployment of madium-range missi-

Two or three times during congress would have rejected the Bonn pointed they way out the licenses as well to the factors saw it

In May 1978, for example was the simultaneous offer to lor Helmut Schmid the on the issue with the Ruseonfidence-building measure (Strategic Arma Limitetions special UN-conference of would be ratified in 1980.

special UN-conference of would be ratified in 1980.

ment. This added a new spice among the SPD leaders reather international dialogue of how shaky the party's agreement on Numbia, Benn was able the Berlin congress was still plan for this former German Behr told this newapeper that the in 1976 the Federal and the server and the In 1976 the Federal would return to the issue and the cated a convention against against it unlass, within six

#### It became a member of Rank-and-file many. Bonn's intention not start was to keep inner and blems out of the UN. Est rebellion also showed restraint in her over policies

Bonn's attention focused by day the Social Democrats are metive discussion with the sping closer to the peace move countries on the right of silled way wews on the Issue of missiles de-

mands by Third World was the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not improve the last the party leadership will not improve the last the party leadership will not be a second to the last t For the 40 or so members a party congress has been called German delegation in the lattices everyday life has mean work with rigorous altential official lina is that the purty is on political and legal problem for the outcome of the Geneva the scenes. Rarely have such before deciding what to do next.

in fact, this line is being rejected The sound position of it

Republic of Germany within wild be unfair and indeed unreuwork of the United Nation of blame all this on weak leader-lined on 21 October 1983 of Yopposition leader Hans-Jochen was voted onto the UN Storing

Another high point for was lift an outside the Bundesteg as ny's international reputation talks.

Rodiger von Wechmar as can fall baok on the resolution the 35th General Assembly of the last national party conber 16th 1980. Gerhard he is naturally awara of tha fact (Nordwen Zelung Bar while opinion is steadily driving

arty lowards rejection. The German Till possible that SPD unity can only

Friedrich Reinecke verteg Ombil 23 Screen Byrnent.
Hamburg 75, Tat 22 851 Tates 02-1473 adorsement, regardless of the outof the talks, would split the party, for this reason that the SPD leap now contents itself with pointc former party congress decisions out issuing recommendations for

> a party resolutions can be nullified itplaced by naw voting. In this re-- And rightly so - party congreswe sovereign rights. But how "sothe SPD will bo in the autumn to be agen.

Karl-Hugo Pruys (Bremer Nachrichten, 14 September 1983) spread to other branches of the SPD by

But it is both right and wrong to say that the party is deperting from its original security policy linc.

Tha truth is that it is putting political demands in the place of compromise formules. Foremost of these demands is thet Germany reject the deployment of Pershing t1 missles.

In other words, the perty now no longer concentrates its energy on tectical negotietions but on the fundamental

Those who believe that the deployment is necessary will condemn this attitude; and those who accuse the SPD of relieving Moscow of some of the pressure at the bargaining table heve logic on their side, although they overestimate the role of the Opposition end Ita influence on the superpowers.

Those who conclude from this that there is deep dissension between govemment and opposition on Europe's military security and the consequences of the deployment are right.

It is a dissension that despite the compromises over the years, is due among SPD ranks to their mistrust of the motives of the American Administration and the realisation that neither the old nor the new government in Bonn could act absolutely Independently on the issue.

Even Schmidt had a hard time coping with this mistrust when the was in govemment. He had to promise his party that he would be the first to sound the alarm if it turned out that America was not quite curnest in its acgotiations,

The basic question about the future of European security remains unans-

This question at the Geneva talks boils down to a dispute about whether the deptoyment of Pershing 2 missites would rosult in more ar in less security.

tf the talks result in a compromise without Pershing 2s, the German opposition won't be able to oppose the rest of the world, especialty in view of the fact that its ultimete aim is to keep the superpowers talking.

tf tha Geneva talks break down, the question as to the guilty party with play

tt is probably with this in mind that Schmidt is to be the main speaker at the special party congresa.

He would then have to answer his own question es to whether Washington has reelly "made an ati-out effort" to arrive et a compremisa in Geneva.

Martin W. Süskind (Säddeutsche Zeitung, 14 September 1983)

#### Lebanon

Continued from page 1 of how fragile such truces have been in

The next step towards pecification in Lebanon would be to initiata a netional dielogue in which all parties involved in

Just a few weeks ago the willingness to make such a move as there; now, however, the positions have hardoned.

During his first yeer in office President Amin Gemayel hes not been very successful. It has become more and moro clear that he is not tha symbol of integration who could run a workable government of national unity.

If he does not step up his efforts to acek a speedy and acrious dialogue with all groups, he will soon lose the support of both the Saudis and the Americans. Heinz Mörsbergen

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 14 September 1983)

he signs are that the SPD will reject the deployment in Germany of the new generation of medium range US

State and district party congresses over the next few weeks will help decide what the party's ilnc will be.

However, a survey by the newsagency doa says it is atill wide open how the voting will go at the special national congress in mid-November.

It is possible that a compromise formula will be hemmared out. Some of the state party organisations soem to be favouring an extansion of the Geneva alks if no agreement is reached,

Resolutions against the deploymen

to the netional congress, will also reject deployment. The trend in Hesse South

nt the Genove talks. Pormer Chencellor Helmut Schmidt

A rundown of the positions in the in-

reject deployment

ment, adopted in 1981, will be re-affirmed at the state congress this month. This had already been announced by the stata party leader, Gunther Janson. He said that his party wented no rival to its "number one position as a rejector." He said that It was the first to reject the deployment.

mittee has drafted a motion for state this, month's state congress demanding Europe, as proposed by Swoden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. Tho left wing is

Bremen (6)1 Deployment was clearly rejected in May.

follow-up negotiations in case of a breakdown in Geneva.

ony district branches have not yet arrivthe deployment issue has as yet been drafted for the congress in October. Tho strongest chapter, Hanover (24 delegates), is likely to reject the deployment. North Rhine-Westphaita (120): The nation's strongest chaptor, Westorn Wesphalla (59 delogates), will vote on the deployment Issue on 8 October. The oxcecutivo committea has already clearly rejected deployment. The Rhine-Centre chapter (21) rejected the deployment without its and buts in May. The other two chapters will decide next month'a. The outcome is still open.

Hessa (58): Hesse-South (38) is likely to reject at Ita 8 October meeting. A motion to thet effect by the branch executive committee says that "the US is openly striving for military supremacy and the risk-frea capebility of dealing the first strike." Hesse-North (20) plans no coogress. This chapter has endorsed tha deployment ao far.

Baden-Württemberg (29); Tho deployment was clearly rojected at the Offen-

Bayarla (54): A decision will be made at tho congress on October 8. There is a ilkelihood that the party will vote for continued negotietions and a postponoment of the deployment should the Geneva talks fail.

Rhinciand-Patatlaate (30): Different motions will be put before the three disrict party congresses in September. Tha decision by the state perty congress on October is still wide open.

The Saar (15): The doployment was clearly rejected inthe autumn of 1981. This is likely to be reaffirmed at tho state congress next month.

(Kleier Nachrichten, 14 September 1983)

Bonn has rejected a report compiled by the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees which criticised how political asylum applicants in the Fedeon Germany Now the Commissioner, Poul Hartiing, a former Danish prime minister, has turned down an ibvitation to visit

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann says ha does not want to

Interior Miniatry spokesman Hardti scoking asylum on the controversial re-

even concentration camps for asylum

tant defamation of the German system. As explained later, however, such assertions were not made by the euthor of

plicants interviewed.

The FDP Interior apokesman, Burkunfounded to lay down conditions for talks with the UN High Commissioner

Germany should prido itself on Ita popularity as a country in which many sought to take refuge. This was among other things the result of the unques-

Against the background of the auiclde by a Turkish applicant for asylum in Germany, the Federal Minister of Justice, Hans Arnold Engelhard (FDP), It to

An interministerial work group han been set up with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior and the Foreign

> Dieter von König (Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger. 15 September 1983)

# Refugee report strongly rejected

the report, which has been written by a

In fact, Hartting based his suggestions for greater protection for those

Zimmermann's apokesman also referred to Germany's liberal approach in tbls field. It was the only country which constitutionally guaranteed rights of

Talk of compulsory internment or applicants in West Germany was a ble-

the raport herself but by the asylum ap-

hard Hirsch sald that it was completely

tioned rulo of law in this country, he maintained.

examine extradition and asylum proce-

Office in Bonn,

have already been adopted by the Baden-Württemberg, Schleswig-Hols-tein, Bremen and Sagriand branches. There are indication that North Rhine-Westphalia, the state that has the largest SPD and which will provide

ls similar. Following the decision of the Baden-Wurttemberg SPD, the SPD national oxecutive has seld that the party's final position will depend on what happens

criticised the Beden-Württemberg decision, saying that this had relioved Moscow of some of the pressure at Geneva.

dividual stete parties: Schleswig-Holstein (15 delegates to tho dividual stete partles: national congress): rejection of deploySPD likely to

Hamburg (11): tho state executivo coma: 150-kilometro nuclear-free zone ln the deployment. But it is still open how the majority will vote.

Bortln (13): Observers think that the majoritles at the state conference will be less clear-cut than in Baden-Wurttemberg, to all likelihood Berlin will favour

Lower Saxony (49): Tho four Lower Saxed at a uniform decision. No motion on

Tha peace movement is split. One pscificstlon sgreed upon between the camp wants action to lead to imme- police and the organisers turned into dlate results while the other wanta to the opposite that called for a more efwin over public opinioo with the alm of getting even more people in human chains, strikes and blockades.

What this boils down to is the sttempt to provoke the atste into basty action on the one band and, on the other to create a credibility crisis through indirect pressure from a mass movement.

The Greens had invited a group of American pacifists to come to Mutlangen; and bafore long the Americaos urged "stronger action."

Mandy Carter, for 16 years a committed negro membar of the War Resisters' League, sald tersely: "This is no blockada. It's a waka."

Tha former Pentagon expert Daniel Ellsberg criticised the essentially symbolio slage, saying: "This Isn't the fall of 1982 but the fall of 1983."

Ha amphasised the pressure of time, adding moral pressure as well by pointing to the peace fasters in Bonn: "Are they suicides? Aren't wa all sulcides unless wa do more?

The apocatyptic words had their effect - and not only on young people. Soid Andreas Buro, who has been n part of tha Movement from the very be-

ginning: "The Bonn fasters keep giving me pangs of coasciance."

But what to do to cap their actions? The American participants in the demonstration wanted to out the barbed wire fence surrounding the arms depot and demonstratively invade the Installation, and there can be no doubt that they were prepared to riak more thon just arrest.

One of the protestors in Mutlangen was Father Philip Berrignn, o member of the Plowshare Eight group, the eight courageous peace fighters who threa years ago destroyed several nuclear warheads at the American King of Prussia Technology Centre.

The only thing that prevented Ellsberg and Father Barrigan from escalating the demonstration was TV Pastor Jorg Zink's threat that he would distance himself.

But the moderation won't be for long. If they don't climb the fence in Mutlaogen, they will climb it elsewhere. Perhaps at the nearby Pershing base Waldheide near Heijbronn or in Neu-Ulm.

The impression of peacefulness at Mutlangan was deceptive, Frustration spread rapidly under the blazing sun by

day and rain by night. They didn't expect that they would literally be left sitting after four weeks of rehearsing non-violent resistance,

It was this frustration that made the participants receptive to the militants among them.

lt was Herwig Jantschik, a 23-yearitious objector, who put Into words what many had on their minds; "For me, civil disobedience means taking even more suffaring upon myseif."

Even such level-headed people as the Berlin Professor Peter Grottlan concluded on the second day that "blockade as a form of action is obsolete."

Many asked themselves what form the next phase of escalation should

Those who spent day and night in the "Peace Camp" experienced how the fective blockade.

Let there be no mistake: nobody wanted any violence; but there were some who hoped to get arrested. It took some doing to prevent one woman from setting herself alight.

To provida o safety valve for the pent-up emotions, Klaus Vack suggested a demonstration in Schwäbisch Gmund and the encirclement of the Bismarck Barracks whera — by no coincldence - his friends Andreas Buro and the spokesman of the "Peace Manifesto Group", Professor Wolf-Dleter Narr, ao ably directed the traffic that not a single car or pedestrian was inconvenienced.

But the militaot Greens and the Americans, the young and impatient among tha participants, wanted stronger ac-

Sald Ellsberg: "A longer action is a stronger action."

Ona of the "Alpguerilla" group seconded him, saying: "The Ols hava removed the rockets, now wa must prevent them from bringing them bock ogain.

A permanent blockade? For Erhard Eppler (SPD), such a prospect was so disquieting as to prompt the usually

conciliotory man to shout nt Ellsberg angrily: "Mr Elisberg, don't you give advice to the German Peoca Move-

It was not only the German Christlen raised in the spirit of "love thy enemy" who confronted the Vletnam was vetcrsn in the hour-long dispute. This was also a confrontation between convincing mediators and spontaneous neti-

Elisberg saw the visible success of the Mutlangen action in jeopardy and scit that putting his own life on the lino could prevent the deployment.

It is therefore not surprising that he mada himself the spokesman of the Bonn fasters and wrota a latter to the Russian leader Yuri Andropov, saying that If Andropov agreed to unliaterally stop nuclear tests for two months and to scrap one SS-20 missile o month, thus starting a disarmament spiral, the Bonn fasters would break off their action.

For Bppler, on the other hand, it was the invisible success that was in jeopardy. His idea is not to put off the "threequarters of the people who sliently oppose the deployment."

Notwithstanding his great respect for tha fasters, ha said, "I see my function differently."

Said Eppler to Ellaberg. NDUSTRY

What it all boils down bi that is as old as it is insolution and that arises in every accontinue or to consolida been achieved?

Commented Klaus Varia tary of the Socialist Burn old socialist terminology: 1 tunily foced with the question fur the spearhead may for the grossroots."

The woy out of the through coincidence, Eval clding on whether to cooling the partnership does not pay." langon blockade, there was is in the bitter lesson the protract-Bitburg (where there was cleared seems doomed have taught the co although the Bitburg (Seelal Democratic) works coundid exactly the same and seems to did exactly the same as the classes.

parts in Mutlengen. 138-year old yard has had to put parts in Mutlengen.

citizenship) rushed to the me dually, the work force was reducted assist the "nameless" him 6,000 to its present payroll of

down their necks.

cd because everybody form into the forefront of party political confirmed in his owe way in can be saved or not, there will be just a postponement.

Alichel's repart policy.

(Die Zeit for the current prescription for n cura is

imaginative tactics. langen and Bitburg could he will be the Koreaos keep expanding those in power to respond to the classical shipbuilding nations have pie's fears over the growing the duce their capacities.

nuclear anihilation with most in the country per cent of Europe's capacities

soothing words. back on Ita agenda.

The willingness or unwilling past were delivered below cost in politicians to enter into a wands to reason that this could not with the public will ultimate the public will be approximate the public will be approximate the public will be approximate the public will be ap

## flict that has existed through orkforce disillusioned at troubled shipyard



Those urging stronger an a number of "silmming cures" berg, Futher Berdgan, the past, in the coursa of which tha Montgomery, the Green No. council reluctantly agreed to laytlan ond Kelly and Rolan on seven different occasiona, hop-East German who was that this would secure the yard's fucilizers had not been seven different occasional to be this would secure the yard's fucilizers had not been seven different occasional.

One of the posters they did ne good. Granted, there is a "Two Democracies": In the discussion going on in Bremen they were permitted to sit as behind the scenes and in public. Bitburg police dogs were the forthcoming elections in A split in the Movement in the forefront of party political

alor merger operation that would inis the Bremen Yulkan yard (employme of the Mutlangen si in \$2,300, the AG Weser (2,000), the ver police tuctics ensured in the manual AG Weser subsiding See-

ver police tuctics ensured in the land week (2,000), the ver police tuctics ensured in the land where AG Weser subsidinry Seekude did not really block at (2,600) and the Hapag Lloyd yard where the muny VIPs who as simerhaven (1,300).

sit-in prevented its clearing to be idea behind this is to reduce ce, the national manager of a colliding cepacities still further. suggested that the protein wall of these companies have alreuthave crossed the fence."

Since the Mutlangen scientists would make it impossible for feetual, he announced that im the surviva individually, it is consible other such actions and this do best for them to merge.

Iltone tuctics would he into the reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to be reasons for the malaisa are obwhich smoll groups would to the past ten years there hes he in that past ten years there hes to be he intends to reconcile such as dever too many ahlpyards.

Such verbel radicsism is to demand there is hes to be world's shipbuilding capacity is is demand for only 14 million both the peace movement rabit list best, public at large insecure. It possesses the what orders there are. Most well attract the very milliant simple in the world are their shipbuilding capacity which the peace movement rabit list best.

well attract the very milital parameters subsidise their shipbuildfrom which the pesce more industries. As a result, competitors
been trying to distance itself.

The anti-nukes can hardly he by up 10 50 per cent.
ed in provoking state authority who iter major factor is the low wage
and poorly thought out scient. In such shipbuilding nations as
What they should provoke the shippurd capacity of four million
imaginative tactics.

maginative tactics.

Which it now wants to extend to Non-violent mass protest pillion GRT, regardless.

neen shut down since the mid-If the peace movement the said of the work force convincingly show the said to been laid off. But even for the exists among the people, the said to be the said to be the said to be the said off. But even for the exists among the people, the said to keep everybody busy. Many of sorders the said to be the said off. orders that went to German yards In

hot "hot" the autumn will be Herbell the financial position of the (Nomberger Nachrichten, 1357) at seme point. Shipowners and

stats governments were forced to jump Into the breach time and again.

The past few years have seen a considerable improvement in the quality standards and the know-how of cheap non-European yards. This poses a threat to n field in which German yards had o virtual monopoly: the construction of sophlsticated special purpose

The cries for help that now come from the medium sized yards that had been doing well in this specialised field are n warning signal that should be taken seriously.

There can be no doubt that the public sector la general and Bonn in particular must jump into the beach if Germany la to continue having a shipbuilding in-

What is needed is an about-turn in policies — but in exactly tha opposite direction from the policy pursued by the present government.

Nobody can seriously believe that a blg yard resulting from the marger will bo viable without government aupport.

In April, the prime ministers of the eoastal states drafted a list of demands that included additional assistance measures, among them subsidies for orders from abroad.

But aven if these subsidies were to materialiso, it would still be necessary to lay off 9,000 people. In any evant, Bonn has refused to go along.

The medium sized yards have now also demanded federal assistance, saving that they would otherwise have to lay off 6,000 people. The situation is disastrous. State cof-

fers are empty (Bremen slone having pumped DM200m into the bottomless pit) and the jobless rate is alarming (t4 per cent in Bremen). Yet Bonn does

Bonn regards is as its foremost aim to bring about a world-wide reduction of allipbuilding subsidies. That would not cost Bonn a penny but it would also achieve nothing because the chances of success are nil.

Unless Bonn wants to permit the nation's coastal regions to run to seed it will have no choice but to join the sub-

But the coalition government opposes this on grounds of principla and because It is determlated to rehabilitate its financial position by reducing the deficit as much as possible.

There are plausible reasons for this. but one of the possible approaches would be to keep the yards busy with future-oriented projects unrelated to shlpbuilding.

They could build heating pionts, filters for power stations, seweraga purification installations or machinery for the recycling of raw materisla.

But this would require government interference with economic processes which is unthinkable for CDU and

Whatever Bonn does, the public sector will have to foot the bill - be it for an active job-creation policy or be it to pay for additional thousands of jobless

One could lament the death of a tradition-rich branch of industry and

Shipbuilders' losing fight German shara of world production 1958 17.3% 1965 8.8% 1975 7.3% 1982 3.7%

then revert to business as usual If the ald-off workers could find other joba.

But there is little chance of this nelther in Bremen, nor in Hamburg nor in Kiel, where 4,000 yard workers are about to be laid off. And there is no end

Speculation some time ago that Daimler-Benz would employ 1,000 laid off Bremen yard workers has meanwhile been danled by the auto makers.

And as to the 440 who are aupposed to find work at tha Vulkan yard, at least the sama number will ba laid off.

Even Bonn's recently passed regional promotion programme worth DM80m cannot changa anything.

The Bremen Senate will have to match this amount — aomething that will take a great deal of sacrifice.

Evan the firmly envisaged merger of the yards - be it with or without AG Weser - would cost the state at least DM30m, and perbapa even more.

> Johannes Christ (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 September 1983)

On 12 Septamber, the workers of the olling Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Worst AG (HDW) shipyard in Hamburg occupied thair yard.

Following n staff meeting ofter a demonstration through Hamburg's city cantre, tha 2,000 workers who took part in the demonstration voted in favour of occupying the yard to prevant the layoff of about 2,100 out of a work force of

Tha occupation (the workers stressed that it was not a strike) was intended to back up thesa demands;

The stockholders (tha federallyowned Salzgitter concern and tha atate of Schleswig-Holstein) are to meet with representativas of tha Bonn govarnment and the state governments of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein and trade union and works council representatives to discuss the future of the yard (A delagation was sant to Boon to bring about these talks.)

• The management board is to withdraw its list of peopla to be laid off, involving 1,354. The list was presented to the works council despite the fact that negotiations were in progress at the

 One of the three container ships which HDW is to build for the People's Rapublic of China to ba built in Hamburg rather than in Kiel.

Tha metalworkers union representative at the yard, Dieter Melzer, had earlier told the staff meeting that the workers had only two rights: tha right to work and the right of self-defence. He said that the HDW management board had forced them to defend themselves.

Otto Kock, the workers' representative, told his fellow staff members: "We **Shipbuilding** men mount a protest

won't pennit them to take the yard away from us; wa won't let them throw us out; we'll only let the police carry us

Said a Bremen speaker, alluding to the occupation of shipyard by workers: "If you're asked to bring your beds with you, say yes."

"Olve a signal and tens of thousands of metalworkers will follow you," the local head of IO Metall, Otto von Steeg, was told.

That day, some 1,500 blue and white collar workers left the staff meeting to march through the city. The demonstration was headed by women who had taken part in a hunger strike the previous week to draw attention to the mass layoffs.

At a subsequent rally, Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi and worker representatives accused Bonn of leaving the shlpyards in the lurch.

Said 10 Metall spokesman Frank Telchmüller: "The HDW affair is teaching us a lasson that applies to the entire coastal region and the nation as a whole."

According to the mayor, Bonn has not yet come up with a blueprint for the crisis. He again accused the HDW management board of having either ignored the city administration's proposals or forwarded them to Kiel.

Ha sald the City of Hamburg waa prepared to help out financially if HDW wera to build one of the three

ships on order from China in Hamburg, Meanwhile, tha Bonn government still refitses to aubsidise Oermany's shipyards. This tronspired in a disoussion between Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, Economic Affaira Minister Count Lambsdorff and Lower Saxony's Economic Affairs Minister Birgit Breuel. and Lower Saxony's Economic Affairs Miaistar Birgit Breucl.

Tha reasons Bonn gava for the rejection were essentially of a financial nature. But Bonn also fears that the Brussels EC Commission would turn down an assistance programma on legal grounds.

The economic affairs ministers of the four coastal states and Berlin demanded in mld-August that Bonn subsidise export orders at the rate of five per cent or DM600m a year.

According to Hanover government circles, the Bonn ministers concerned were, however, open-minded on supresearch and development.

Preparations for ministerial talks in late October or early Novamber are to begin aoon.

Informed circles say that the economic affairs ministers of the coastal atates intend to meet soon to discuss the shipyard problems.

Birgit Breuel urged sbipowners not to delay ordering new vessels.

But it is still unknown whether the states intend to launch a rescue programme for the yards.

(Sluttgarter Zeitung, t3 September 1983)

Deace ait-ins have been held in Mutlangen and Bitburg. They are likely to start a process of clarification. The peace movement is ln conflicting over how to shape its strategy to pre-

vent the deployment of new medium range missiles.

Most politicions, especially thoso who do not agree with the peace movement's alms, will probably treat Mutlangen and Bitburg as peaceful demonstrations without glving them another thought. But they will join the debata the moment such judicial questions os

"lcgal" or "violent" are raised. There is nothing new about this. It happened during the disputes over the nuclear power stationa in Wyhi and Brokdorf.

There, the demonstrators went beyond the limits of legality.

How dangerous is nuclear power if peopla go to such lengths to oppose it? This was one of the questions raised in tha ensuing debate. As it turned out in the end, Brokdorf dampened the nu-

clear power suphoria. The peace movement was out to achieve something similar regarding the deployment of nuclear missiles. The idea was to provoke the public and the politicians into thinking and acting and,

deally, into stopping the deployment. The peace movement lays claim lo being the sole fighter for survival. It does not want to be likened to the older generation that permitted a Hitler to come to power.

Rev. Heinrich Albertz put it this way: "This time, we won't keep quiet - not this time." This means embarking on the difficult road resulting from the "duty to re-

find difficult to condone and many politicians easy to condemn. Conventional demonstrations, peace movement followers say, are no longer

sist" - a course of action many citizens

#### Sit-in heralds imminent hot autumn

enough to exert sufficient pressure on those in power. The result is no end of slognns ond

intricate legni points. There is, for instance, the feet that the two-tmck Nato decision is rooted in cloar majority votes in all estoblished porties in this country. There is therefore no need in constitutional terms for the Bundestag to deal with this weighty

decision again. Another frequently reised question in peaco movement circles is whether there can be forms of protest that ara

not legal but legitimate. A case in point is the trade union appeal to all working people to down tools on 5 October in a demonstration

Only the employers and some conservativa politicians have pointed out that this would be an illegal "political strike." The employers have tha law on their side; but a similar five-minute demonstration was held to commemorate Martin Schleyer.

What matters is the issue of violence, The peace movement has stressed the non-violent nature of its demonstrations time and again. They stuck to this principle in Mutlangen and Bitburg despite the fact that many conservative politicians depict their blockade of the American military installation as "violence" (coercion),

Now there are some voices, especially in the Greens camp, that make it doubtful whether this peacefulness will prevall in the forthcoming "hot autumn." Referring to the disappointing outco-

Hoechst's six-month profit is up 44 per cent, Bayer's up 19 per cent and BASF'e 12 per cent.

Chemicala is the third most important economio indicator after construction and cars. So this might mean that the long-awaited upturn is on the way.

Curiously, there have been no cries of joy from Bonn's economic pundits. This probably because the news arrived during the summer recess.

There is plenty of reason for rejoleing heceuso variations in profit affect more than a eingle branch of industry.

Last year's profits were bad not only because of the general slump on the markets for plastics, dyes, man-mada fibres, fertillsers and general chemicals but also because most of the chemical companies shut down their unprofitable production facilities and the write-offs were reflected in the balance sheets.

This phase is over now, and there is general agreament that last year was the last year of getting rid of dead wood.

Chemicala, Garmany'a second lorgest industry, dealt rather ailently with a fundamental problem of highly developed industries: obsoleaceoce of products and the emergence of new competitors on world markets.

Like the notorlously crisis-bound industry such as steel, shipbuilding, coalmining and textiles, chemicals was plegued after the 1970a oil crisis hy rising costs for lahour, energy and raw mate-

Excessive production capacities end undercutting competitors depressed

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# Chemicals industry shows sharp rise in profits

both prices and the general mood in the

But unlike the steelmakers and alilpbuilders, the chemical industry did not ask for the stata's helping hand but rid Itself of unprofitable products and looked for new ones.

The watchword hy which the industry lived for a whole decade was: quality instead of quantity.

Competition, especially from cheap and aimple to make run-of-the-mill products, grew. Supplied by Germen englneering firms, East Bloo and Far Eaetern countries built one plant after another, producing fertiliaers, simple manmade fibrea and mesa plestics in the

Now, Opec countries like Kuwait are also crowding tha market with cheap

Bayer chief executive Herbert Grunewald two years ago seld: "The chemicals industry has realised that it cannot compete with Important petrochemicels from the Opec countries in the long run. This is why chemicals compenies have bagun to restructure the range of their

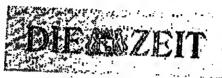
Much of this restructuring holled down to tearing down. Quito a few once highly productive facilities were shut down, among them the Munich-based cemera factory of the Bayer subsidiary Agfa and the Hoechst-owned fibre factory in West Berlin.

So were Hoechst's cellophane factory

Axel Springer Verlag AC

WELT em SONNTAG

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Kalle in Wiesboden. Enku's fibre fuetory in Kaasel, Bayer's perlon manufacture in Dormagen ond the plustics factories of the Olefin works in Wesseling, n BASF aubsidiary.

But chemicals did not leuve it ot puring down. Its sights wara lovelled on the

At Bayer'a annual meeting in July, Grunewald said: "We are dellherataly switching to specialised fields where we hope to achieve growth. We know very well that our only security against runof-the-mill products lies in research."

Despite meagre profits in the recession year 1982, Bayer boosted its rcsearch budget by ten per cent to DM1.5hn. Another DM200m is to bo added this year.

Bayer's competitore olso put odded money into resaarch.

. The chemical industry was trying to come up with new and teclinically highly developed products.

Grünewald sold about his company's withdrawol from run-of-the-mill prnducts in favour of high-tech goods: "It

The move hos been facilitated by the wide renge of products in the chemical industry. Unlike in the etoel and ahipbuilding industries, which largety depend on one kind of product, the chemical industry is extremely diversified.

Even if man-mude fibres, fertilisers, puints and dycs or plustics stop being profitable, the industry can switch to euch money spliners us plinrmuceuticols or insectleides and use the money medo in those aectors to finonce the re-

vomping of the prohicm products. Whether this new offensive is uctually a way out will be shown by the products that ganeroted nothing but losses inthe pest years: mon-mude fibres, plastics and fertilisers.

There has not been any moncy to be made in Europe with mon-made fibres for years because new technologies have drametically raised the output of fibre apinning plants and hecause Europe'e textile industry -- the main huyers of the spinners - hes been virtually elimineted by Far Eastern competitors.

European manufacturers shut down production capacity of ahout 400,000 tons a year by 1982. Another 500,000 tons worth are atlil to he shut down.

The losses were stuggering. The Wuppertal-hased Enko, the leoder in thia line of husiness, closed 1975 (the worst year) with a loss of DM500m. t lost DM400m in its worat yeer; and Bayer also had nothing but losees with its fibre business, once one of its biggest money spinners.

The various companies cut back radically. Enka shut down 35 per cent of its production capacity at the cost of 15,00

One-third of Hoechst'a fibre workers had to look for other work.

At one time, man-made fibres accounted for 14 per cent of Hoechst's sales. Now the figure atands at nine per cent. And for Bayer, this ratio dropped from 15 to five per cent.

The shut down plants were by no

means old and technical HEEC the Hulls fibra works the

spinning plants that mile throad for everyday texing tylioao, suirts, carpets and

The man-made fibre part of The man-made fibre shifted to making thread in use and high-class textle

Linku, for instance, news foil and dialysis membrans.

position," soys section had that a third supplementary ken.

Germuny's most imported tof this is the consequence of guaturers in this field, Hoechs of prices that encourage Europe's lost DM220m and DMi30m of to produce all they can without

As a result, they scrapped holf of their production polyethelene, the sluff plants mado from.

hopes on increasingly sophispecialised blends of already

Ever more suitable plastic nenta are now replecing me automobiles. Plastics are electrical conductors, fire raise more easily dyed.

The chemicals industry of the will improve.

The ewitchover from quantity in the consumer independent of im-lity is unlikely to go off which are striving for self-sufficiency helpmaking themselves feit.

Hopes of profit could be by the fact that the new high and mical products will he very

e farmers organisations that are et-Continued on page ?

# down in 1978 only ten year tommon agricultural sense gets bogged down

rich farmers.

industrial scale.

time end agein.

the future.

into heling."

holds in storo.

taching the reform plens of the Brussels

Commission represent primarily the

The smell and medlum ones have not

benefited from the policy of secure and

constantly rising prices. Tha cream ia

skimmed off by farmers operating on an

Euro-MP Klaus Wettig to raise the pro-

vocative question: "Is it justified to use

the taxpayer's money to widen the inco-

The fact is thet nobody has ever

takan tha trouble to find out whether

the hillione that go into the aurpluses

have ectually created or indeed even

presarved jobs, as bas been maintained

In 1981, the Brussels Commission

Stagneting end insome cases declin-

ing damand for farm products la indica-

tive of what the future holde in store. At

the same time; technological progresa

has not stopped short of farms ond is

sure to make for even more aurplusee in

"Europe's farmers will have to realise

have to beer the cost of selling their

produce themselves," the Commission

Farmers organisations and polltician

who ere closely linked to them were out-

Irish commentatore even went so far

as to call such a sensible demand "tho

worst blow since the Republic came

Denmark and the Netharlands are

also profiting from the perpetuation of

this unteneble system. And without

their epproval Brussels is bamatrung.

This makes it obvious what the future

Agreement can be reached on details

at best, and even then only under pres-

urgad that the agricultural policy be

changed, but this went unheeded.

me gap in agriculture still further?"

This has prompted the Socielist



Its top product is to be the strength or amld fibre, it the EEC's common egricultulars five times the tensile steel and is as suitable for the EEC's financial probleme are vests as it is as an alternative of the budget.

In 1970, Enka's technical six year, a financial crisis is expectcounted for 30 per cent of green then ever. But experience
purad with 54 per cent now,
that Eurotechnocracy rules over The trend is similar with the ascose in Brussela.

whole systam is firmly in the grip Hoeehst planning manual to its who don't went change.
Holmelster: "Our fibre to gap hetween rising expenditures stands for a successful manual less steeply rising revenues is

Boyer has been so enamed in 1974 to 1979, the cost of the fibre business os to have trose st an annual rate of about 23 neryl fibre plont in Linger and double the increase in income. viously belonged to its land a period of stabilisetion from petitor Monsanto. "This will strengthen a 30 per cent, and there is every fi-

The fuct that Boyer is that the world's largest exporter fibro production mokes it of the world's largest exporter this sector is no longer electric, milk powder and wheat flour.

Awny from everydsy good to the list augar exports have risen so of custom-mode stuff is the world's largest exporter this sector is no longer electric with the list augar exports have risen so in the plastics sector as well.

Like in the case of fibration is promoted by a section in the plastics sector as well.

Like in the case of fibration is promoted by a section in the plastics sector as well. In the case of fibration is promoted by a section is the large long slipped out of conclusing Europe's manufactor in mountains, where lekes and grain the little section is the large long slipped out of conclusing Europe's manufactor in mountains, where lekes and grain the large long is the large long slipped out of conclusions. On the large long slipped out of conclusions are large long to the large long slipped out of conclusions are long to the large long slipped out of conclusions are large long to the large long slipped out of conclusions are long to the large long slipped out of conclusions are large long to the large long slipped out of conclusions are large long to the large long the large long to the large lon that they will have to accept lower prices and subsidies if their output exceeds a certain threshold or that they will stated a few weeks ago.

io worry about a buyer.

since the world market prices even covar production costs, the Scrapped bing their prices down to world

economic boom yeers, the member could afford to indulge in this But now the general shortage of forces them to Introduce re-

About one-querier of the ever, a special council of econo-facilities for polystyrole (s partitions). It is in a special council of econo-for peckaging and losulations that met in Brussels lete lest heen scrapped. There were the schieved no more than a list of backs in facilities for PYC, for reform by the member stetes: schieved no more than a list of Since there is little hope the rate offsets, subsidies, and so plastics, the chemical indulty the catchwords of the EEC farm hopes on increase indulty.

the of the delegations risked as as an attempt at a political solu-The words of the German Agricul-Inister, Ignaz Kiechie to the ef-"price reductions must be predemonstrate the whole paucity centrally planned farm policy es lost all perspective.

sfathers of the European Commuwill produce less and sais wanted such a fat bahy. What slowly hut, its executives hope wanted was to make agriculture in sed Europe viable and to

the CAP into the world. Now eatners among the farming commu-

bitter super-fihre patent dispute.

sure from the Community's finance mi-

There is, however, one bright spot now: whan Agricultural Commissioner Poul Dalsager groans "milk is the bugbear," tha others don't instantly contra-

Like last year, this year's surplus production is likely to risa by 3.5 per cent. This means that the guarantee threshold will be exceeded by at least six per cent. Tha mere cost of taking thesa milk surpluses off tha market would justify a 12 per cent prica hike.

And since this would be an Imposition on the consumer, it is the taxpayer who will have to foot the bill. It is also he who will have to pay for 10.5 per cent higher prices ald to dairy farmers in 1982/83 along with their tax relief.

This year, more than DM10bn (about one-fifth of the ovarall EEC hudget) will flow into the pockets of the community of "milking experts" among the

Yet only the consumption of cheeae and yoghurt is rising in the Community; mllk consumption has been going down for some time.

About 15 per cent of the Community's dairy products are not sold within the EEC. In fact, many farmers send produce straight to storage.

What is to be done with the 900,000 tons of butter likely to bulld up in cold storaga by the end of this year? And what abdut the 1.3 million tons of surplus skimmad milk powder?

The drive to provide cheaper hutter during Christmas cannot absorb any more of the surplus than it has before.

Yet farmers organisations emphasise that milk provides the main source of income for about two million European farmers. Creemery payments have become something like a monthly payallp.

Surpluses are now so big that they can't be paid for. The EBC Commission therefore edvocates a quota system based on the 1981 output. The idea is to discourage creameries from going from one record output to another and the purchase guerantees for milk powder are to he auspended temporarily.

But small farmers whosa few deiry cows are still teken to pasture can expeet belp from Brussels.

Bonn Agriculture Minister Kiechle usually rather wery of Commission proposals - praised the latest suggestion saying that the German government

**EEC farm surpluses** How the mountains have grown 219000 t R 53 000 t 300 000 t

thinks along similar lines in trying to restrict the production of further sur-

Still, nobody is thinking of letting the milk production and prices become governed by supply and demend. This would be pointless anyway because the lobby of agriculture ministers and farmers organisations would he bound to prevent the worst from bappening.

The true problems therefore went unmentioned in Brussels and at the eummit conferences in Stuttgart and Athens, despite the fact that Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commiealon, called for a new "creative epirit."

Nothing is being done to settle the latest European North-South conflict (between the dairy and grain farmers of the north who are the mein beneficiaries of CAP for these products and the olive and wine farmers in the poorer

The differences between the living conditions of a Danish pig farmer and a Sicilian wine grower keep growing.

Bonn Finence Minister Gerhard Stoitenherg set something in motion when he said that he no longer excluded the poseibility of boesting the BEC budget increasing its one per cent stake in the member nationa' VAT.

The agriculture ministers keen their ranks closed. And this hardly creetes added scope for new initiatives, like an oll-European drive to fight unemploy-Rudolf Wagner

(Die Zeit, 9 September 1983)

### Boom in chemicals industry

Continued from page 6

perhaps too expensive to stand e chance in the market.

For instance, the world's largest chemicala concern, the American Dupont Corporation, receotly had to withdraw Its silk fibre Qlana from the market because it was too expensive to sell. .....

The same reason prompted Bayer to discontinue the development of a boilproof, non-wrinkling polycarbonate fihre. . .

There is yet another problem: markets for sophisticated chemical apecialties are small and the competition is bound to be much atiffer than with mass products. Enka, for instance, will have to fight

it out with the American glant Dupont when marketing its new aramid fibre. Dupont is elready a market leader with its high tensile strength Keviar fibre.

This makes it not surprising that Dupont and Enka are already involved in a

Insiders even go so far as to suspect. that it will not be loog before there are the same surplus production facilities for the eramid fibre as there used to be for textile fibres.

The starting positions of Germany's chemicals industry in the race into the future are not equally favourable. Bayer and Hoechst are clearly in the lead. The multinational Bayer Corporetion

has traditionally been very strong in the development of technical plastics, Moreover, it can fell back on its profitable pharmaceuticals and peaticide sectors. Hoechst, on the other hand, seems to be cornering the business promise of

the future: bjotechnology. The third of the gients, BASF, is bound to have e harder time switching from mass products to specialties. When oil prices exploded in the

1970s, the company decided to swim against the stream end concentrate on the raw material petroleum,

Last year, when oil prices started de-

clining, BASF jost DM300m in its refi-

There were also losses in the fertiliser business, the third problem area after fibres and plastics: BASF now seeks its selvation in the profitable business with information

It is obvious that the changes in the chemicals industry cost johs. The industry's payroll dwindled from 602,000 in 1974 to 560,000 last year.

systems, especially audio and video

ployment changes. People are constantly losing their jobs in the chemical factories and finding new ones in other

Hoechst alone achieved a turnover of 3,500 people in this way.

All in all, the revamped chemical industry with its specialised products will not create more jobs.

Hoechst personnel manager Richard Gehrunger: "We have learned to engage in e cautious personnel policy. Things won't be as they used to be." Wolfgang Gehrmann

(Diq Zeil, 9 September 1983)

# Redoubled efforts to control arms build up the only path open

There is no reason to gloat over the Time magazina: "Of coursa, to bsgin emergancy only those in political power ad to end her fisst for peace in Bonn after 40 days.

Tha reaction should be one of relief and respect. She realised that peace cannot ba forced luto existence. It needs living and not dead martyrs if it is to be presarved and shaped.

Many people were moved by the action taken by the Bonn fasters.

Yet the underlying courage of despair feeda on tha thoughtlessness of many politicians and madla in the Federal Republic of Germany wheo they refer to the arms race. To hear them speak you would think that a holocaust is just round tha coroer.

It is therefore hardly surprising that individual people decide to do something to avoid disaster and doom. Suicide in this atmosphere seems like an antle pation of an inevitable Armageddon.

As one of the fasters Andrea Eulokovich put it: "We'va only got ona or two years left to live anyway."

This is not correct. We are not standing on the edge of a precipice. To believe that means a rejection of politics. For politics is all obout giving an-

swers which are practicable. Politicians are not prophets from the Old Testameot. Their worst mistake would be to conjura up disaster and then fail to provide realistic solutions to tha problems facing mankind.

It seems to be common practice is Germany at the moment to talk only of the disastar to come and pass this off as politics.

The end of tha world is not just around the corner.

Admittedly, it is depressing how we have had to make do with the kind of paace - or to be more occurate substituta for peace - based on the threat of mutual and unlimited destruction.

Yet such a threat is by no means its implementation. The substituta peaca in this atomic age has stood the test to time. Ona reason is the sheer inconcelvability of a nuclear war.

How alse could wa axplain tha fact that despite tha fundamental differences between the political system and moral concepts of East and West, despita tha worldwida arms build-up, despite wars and criaes in Lebanon, Chad, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the arrows of atomic war have up to now remained in their quiver?

The prophets of doom must be puzzled at the fact that the shooting down of the South Korean alrilner with 61 Americans among the dead has only led to verbal skirmishes.

Before the bomb came along wars broke out for much less serious reasons. Now, however, Washington and Moscow are unanimous: dialogue must

During a recent press conference the Soviet chief of staff Orgakov reacted most indignantly to the question whether the conflict between the major powers could be decided upon by a local commander, as in the case of the shooting down of the Jumbo over Sak-

"It would be completely uncalled-for to draw analogous conclusions".

The incomprehensible and rash renunciation of any kind of rearmament And President Reagan, whom no-one by parts of the SPD before the negotiacan accuse of exercialng rhetorical restions in Geneva have come to an end traint, admits in the latest edition of supports any illusions the Soviets may

with you think of retaliation, but that's just impossible."

In fact, ha still supports a summit meeting with tha leaders of a country which still refars to the killing of 269 people as a justifiad defence in reaction to a violation of Soviet air spaca.

Reagan: "If a summit halps our security, it ought to taka place."

So alongside all tha short-sightedness armament and counter-armamant, alongside all the mistrust and sabrerattling, the language of reason can still ba heard. Tha atom itself makes it ne-

This does not mean that the aubstituta peace of deterrence should remain a long-term basis for sacurity. It cannot.

People realised this long before the peace movement came along, although tha demonstrators on the streets of Westem Europe and the United States underline the point with greater thrust.

Tha bomb must ba kept under control at all times to make sure that mutual deterrence does not suddenly trigger the actual use of nuclear potential.

However, this is no place for panicmongaring.

Anyona who claims that nuclesr war is inevitable - as dld Oskar Lafontalna In his book Angst vor den Freunden (Fear of our Friends), stating that computers make the deciaions and not humsn baings, just doasn't know what he is talking about.

Morshal Orgakov's outroga is justified. Any decision on nuclear war, whether in America or Russia, is not taken by subordinats military commanders or by computers. The final button will be pressed by the political leaders.

These leaders have learnt from carifer mistakes. Both sides hove built-in safeguards to moka sure that in caso of un

The Soviets are finding it easy to taka

a tough lina towards the Americans

Backed by propsganda, they are ri-

in tha talks of medium-range missiles

gidly sticking to their position and wait-

ing for the Amaricans to make the next

Only the SPD has clearly taken a step

towards a definite no to Nato rearma-

ment. It looks as If the party's grass

roots has more influence on the issue

activities by the peace movement, Mos-

cow must be hoping for a situation in

which in becomes impossible politically

If the Soviets are in fact holding such

to implement the Nato double-decision.

hopea, they have obviously not recog-

nised the signs of the times: the firm de-

termination of the West to abide by tha

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is beginning to sound like a voice in the

cause of the SPD attitude and tha

than the party leadership.

wilderness.

which have resumed in Geneva.

can dacide, not any electronic brains.

Tha fact that of the 150 computer orrors by Amarican anti-alreraft defence listed by Oskar Lafontaina not out lins left the President faced by a "nucleur dacision" supports tha reliability of deterrenca rather than its ausceptibility.

A group of experts from Harvurd University, whose judgement is bused on expertisa ond not on emotionalism, cama to the conclusion:

"It would be mistaken to believe that a simpla computer error or u nervous commander could bring about a nuclear war. Fortunately such scenarioa are extremely improbable, not to say impossi-

However, nobody can rule out technical or human errors. The atomic age is not fool-proof.

For this reason East and West should never sit back and relax and leave everything up to deterrents. The alrilner incident over Sakhulin

lias underlined what is needed. Ona is permanent contact between tha lauders of tha major powers. A erisis centro could be set up us suggested by the recently daecused Senator Henry Jackson, in which American und Soviet officers are involved. Such a centre may well have prevented the loss of 269

This closa contact should not only be of a technical nature but also political.

Georga Kennau wrote in 1960: "Total untugonism can only result from the complete lack of effective communicution. I therefore question whether the enemy we are always refarring to cun in fuct only ba regurded us an enemy." To keep on talking with one onother is u stratagic requirement.

Farvent afforts nimed of urms control ure needed. The world has no option Missiles deployment: Moscow still

hove. It does not, however, weaken the

During his press confarenca tha So-

viet Deputy Foreign Minister Kornyan-

He spoka of "wishful thinking" by

Tha tag-of-war will continue obout

tha West German Foreign Minister

whether to include the French and Bri-

Initially, the Soviets made no men-

tion of these missiles. The suggestion

This Soviet swiveling makes things

There was some new information on

tha level of Soviet armament from wes-

More SS20 bases are to be act up and

SS21s positioned. This doesn't help

Europe will have to wait to aes who

has the longest ataying power. The re-

marks made by Kornyenko at laast indi-

cate that there is no reason to hope that

negotiations will come to a result in the

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 September 1983)

ult and still remains a major

Wolf Ullmann

West's negotioting position.

ko bad nothing new to offer.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

tish systams in negotiations.

stumbling-block in Geneva.

came latar.

tern sources

near future.

matters in Geneva.

hoping West will be hamstrung

but to try and regulate but stomers oll over the world", says arms build-up. This mesns hard work body's sales manager Hans-Erdalways rewarded by insul Schönbeck, "are asking for more
u fact confirmed by the efformance than in any period
tulks in Vienna on the refer the second world war."
ventional military force in the recover is particularly atrong

years without clear result thorsepower is particularly atrong It is true that government the strange which have strict speed litto mistrusting, too continued the strange thing is that performing individual to the strange thing is that performing individual the strange thing is that performing individual to the strange thing is that performing individual to the strange thing is that performing individual the strange that the mid-sixties.

Opportunities are mission buyers seemed more interested in fullings in a long one.

Against this becker, with a roll-over crash, o side-on

limited wars.

will slill exist.

still be there.

more than this.

If the security debate is i

will not only find it difficult

This was one warning by

for peace policies. Polilia sin

Tha governments bave a m

all they can to use this

This is no time for empty their

Christoph

(Die Zeit, 16 Sep

but lose its credibility.

vers, not for statesmen.

chance,

Aguinst this background the a roll-over crash, o side-on thanco of the man on the state on and rear-end collisions derstandable; it is also need to passenger injury if it was to derstandable; it is also a good at passenger injury.

Yet to dismiss the electric designers had only jus

arms, as is often done by designers had only just catered pcuce movem ni, as a mer hinto a tank when along cama the hund is not fair. Critical examination of systems and an engine which did

armament plan is necessary iff out poisonous gases. whether it really is absolute result: the motors were cleaner for our security. The balance of nuclear had less power and sooked up

the powers of the accd to be cold crisis changed things again; each procurement by the same way. Otherwise, the things tried to improve fuel ecowould be an end in least. They constructed cars with highwould be an end in liself. sion geors and throttled engi-The arms monufschuers

thry plonners already expert by sees the counter-reaction: from the atom as it is and how wer is back in fashion.

It is time that a feeling to ped during the last three quarters unnount is re-established; afrayear, whereas sports versions have fence which has to reset they dates.

Weapons after the fint mirriculations have reacted fost. Not provides no security.

provides no security. I politicians but also car manufactu-These three necessary norther expecting a hot autumn.
political judgement snd then esports models will be the uncon-

termination to carry themonial stars of the 50th International Whare politics fails, fear a Show in Frankfurt this month, the other land, if there is a Romeo is launching a four-wheel disaster politics often find ton of the new middle-market "33"

Those who prophesy a sectothe Audi 80 Quattro.

must provide answers to Ama, a two-door saloon with questions. Scoing as the best at, is celebrating its international and that we cannot undo the bere in Frankfurt. It is u eo-productione, how can we come to the Nisson and Alfu.

the bomb? A denuclearised to big sensation from Audi, the VW The bomb has no borden and that is a phortage of the production.

The bomb has no barden and dary, is a shortened (32 cm) verof the four-wheel Audi Quattro. Should we break up out is model, 4.20 metres long, only Security cannot be guaranted entergency seats in the rear, weighs

the bucking of friends. 1,100 kilos and clocks about Should we develop just to ph. nul desence strategy? Nucke 1984 Audi will be taking this to the rscing circuita in the hope Should be renounce nging even more firsts to Ingols-

The threat to Western Europe It goes from zero to one hundred in 5 seconds All these onswers are not a 2.1-litre five-cyllnder engine not good enough. Yet snyer that with four valves per cylinder shes to be taken seriously in turbo-charger.

Audi Quattro Sport road model 00 hp, in the compstition version

must provide unswers, regardes stanca on reormament. Resolutions such as the of Badan-Württemberg SPD duit

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

### A year for sprinters, show reveals

Bodywork is partly made of carbonlibre reinforced synthatic material to save weight. The standard model has leother recaro seots, a central locking system and stereo radio.

An anti-blocking system is available ot an additional price - and this despite tha fact that the Quattro Sport already costs DM 195,000.

The small car is yet another part of tha elever marketing plan daveloped by tha head of Audi, Wolfgang Habbel, hoping to taka Audi into the luxurious

Ingolstadt are at least guaranteed onc superlative: the Quattro Sport is Germany's most expensive cor.

After presenting the diesel, Munichbased BMW is going for sportiness. It has got the M 635 CSi ready for the Frankfurt Show. It is claimed to be the "world's fatest four-seater series cou-

The transmission system of an eorlier BMW sportscar M-1 has been transplanted into the older (eight years) coupé shape.

The 3.5 litro engina with four valves per cylinder has 286 hp performance and the super BMW is sald to top 255 kmph.

However, during triol runs the pre-scries model dld not match expectations.

The exterior differs from its lowerpriced brother coupé os follows: the front skirting is larger and there is u mora conspicious rear spoiler. The interlor is also more luxurious. The price for this newcomer: DM89,500.

Sportiness is the name of the game for Dalmier Benz, too. The motor show will show a sports version of the 190 model running under the name 190 E

The sports saloon has broud tyres, fut front and rear spoilers and sides which move further down towards floor level.

It has a 2.3 litro engine with 16 valves (no turbocharger), hus 185 lip and eau do 240 kmph.

Just in tima for the show, Daimler-Benz sct up a new world record at the Italian racing circuit in Narde: 50,000 kilometres at fall throttle uveraging 247 kmph.

At a price of DM45,000 the small sports Mercedes is an attractive offer.

The new 190D ia better-priced yet slower. Thanks to engine capping this will be the quietest diesel car In the world.

gius only requires seven litres for 100 kilometres, thus moving into the group of the most economical cars. Flat has not yet optsd for sportiness. During tha show, tha head of Fiat.

Vittorio Ghidella, will be presenting tha Regata, a notchback version of the Ritmo which is to replace the programme's carrent 131.

The engine ronge is between 68 and 100 hp. With 513 litre boot space volume the Regata can show its face alongside the VW Jettii and the Ford Orion, The ES version of the Regatu has in City-Matie, if the car has to stop at n red traffic light the engine switches off natomatically and on again automoticully as soon us the foot is put back on the accelerator pedal.

Ford has still not gone for sporty models, although the prepunitions are

The most important entrent Ford ear is the Orion, a noteliback version of the

The small Ford Fiesta, unchanged since 1976, gets a new more streamlined fron and a more pulled-down bonnet as competition Fiesta customers who are considering the Opel Corsa.

In addition, the Escort-convertible will have its premiere in Frankfurt. Onel: Corsu-Sprint is the name of tho

new version of the mini Opel. With wing extension and a 1.3 litre engine, the cur has 126 hp. The small white

car is still in the development stage. Nissan, better known us Datsan are offering un elegant, hormoniously designod sports coupé, the Silvia.

The eustomer ean choose between n two-litro 16-valve engine with 145 lip or n 1.8-litre turbo engine with 137 hp. The four-seater can then reach a speed of 205 kmph.

The Silvia will start selling in April 1984, and will definitely be tough conpetition for the Toyota Celiea.

Sportscar specialists Porscho are the most affected by the naw sporty trend. Porsche boss Peter Schutz is well equipped for the new challange.

In Frankfart he will be showing a



The Opai Junior, still only a prototypa,

completely renovated 911: as "Carrera". In the rear section there is a new 3.2-litre engine, which has a performance of 231 hp and can hit 245 kmpli.

The letters "SC" at the back nre replaced by "Carrera".

The new car has a six per cent improvement in fuel economy (compared to the previous model) and is equipped with an indicator for brake wear.

The rear wing from the turbo is to bo recommended by the Porsche salesmen to its Carrera enstomers.

Porsche also have the - slightly revised - 928 S in Frankfurt. Due to tho new Bosch motronic ignition, the 928 S doea 310 hp, enabling a top speed of

For the first time Porsche will also be providing an anti-blocking system — as un extra.

Volkswagen has also recognised the sign of the times, its Scirocco will be getting a Invish 1.8-litre 136 hp engine for the Motor Show, allowing speeds of up to 210 kmph for the small coupe.

More important for the VW manufacturers is the fate of the new Golf 11.

Although at first glance it looks exactly the some as its predecessor, it is in fact n completely new car.

The new Golf has more room inside and better motoring qualities. An interesting aspect is that the new Golf looks lika the "Laneio Delta" - particularly in the rear-light section.

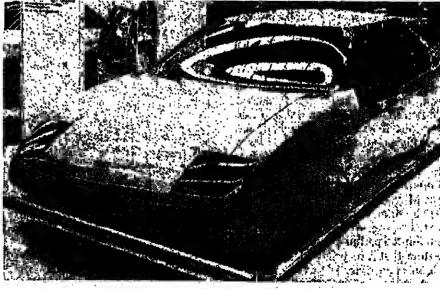
This is no coincidence. Well over n decada ago, the original deaign for the Golf was provided by the Italian star designer Giorgetto Glagiaro.

German VW re-modelled his design Giugiaro, angry at this move, then sold his - slightly improved - design to

> Hanns-Peter Rosellen tRheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt. 9 September (983)



Mercedes Benz' 190 E 2.3-16



Ford's experimental car

(Photos: Sven Simon dpa)



However, there are other parts where living organisms find it difficult to survive: the oil-polluted bays and the conerele jungie along much of the coast.

If the seven countries bordering tho North Sea do not act fast the days of the Baitic Sea will be numbered.

#### Fish diseases caused by dumped filth

The Federal Republic of Germany asys it plays a leading role in environmental protection.

The great number of laws and decrees issued in this field would appear to confirm this.

However, the dying German forests tell a different tale. They suggest that there is still a long way to go before there can be talk of success in environmental protection.

The sick trees are just one area which underlines failings.

Another is the alarming example of the North Sea. It has been misused for years by its bordering countries, first and foremost by the Federal Republic of Germany, as a huge rubbish dump.

Of course, the water provides a convenient carpet which covers up the filth which has been dumped.

However, German fishermen in the North Sea must foot the bill for the waste which pours out of the sewage pipes from coastal towns and is dumped by so-called Giftschiffe (ships of

Up until a few years ago there were only four known fish diseases in the German Bight. Today there are nine.

Twenty two of all the fish species living in the German Bight are regularly affected by illness caused by environmental pollution and 3.7 per cent of the herring larvae from the southern North Sea show skeietai changes.

Aithough everyone is aware of this, everything goes on as if nothing has

Permission will probably be granted to the titanium dioxide producers Kronos-Titan and Pigment-Chamle to continue dumping over a million tons of Dannsaure in the North Sea until 1992. This toxic substance is 18 per cent sulphuric acid.

The Federal Ministry of Transport responsible for such an approval refers for its justification to the Oslo Convention in which this type of waste disposal is permitted under two conditions: if it is thought necessary by public interest and if on-shore disposal ia impossible,

Both exceptions are no longer valid. The public interest argument, which according to the two chemicals companies is the threat to jobs if approval is not given, does not hold. The fishermen in the North Sea will also lose their jobs if their fishing grounds are gradually poisoned.

And an on-shore recycling procedure had long since been developed for Dunnsaure with the support of Transport Ministry money.

If a new dumping permission is granted, it can only be hoped that it is for a limited period and is tied to the uitimetum that a recycling plant be built as soon as possible.

Christian Schneider (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 August 1983) THE ENVIRONMENT

# Baltic Sea threatened by early biological death

The reduction in the once flourishing plant and animal world may mean nn alarmingly early biological death.

The sea eagles, at one tome at homo here, have disappeared altogether it is cialmed that there are only about 200 seais left. About a quarter of 422,000 square kilometres of Baltic Sea is already regarded as biologically dead or at

The Bultic has been having hard times for about 15,000 years because it ls an inland aea.

It was created following the retreat of the glaciers during the last Ice Age and the aubsequent ground elevations virtually eut it off from other seas. As a result there are no tides and no regular exchange of water.

The only link to the North Sea is via the Kattegatt between Denmark and Norway. A complete replacement of water by new seawater takes 25 years. The salt content varies in different parts

The sea has been moving towards a gradual biological death for many years. The countries bordering it (Norway, Sweden, Finland, the USSR, Poland, and both parts of Germany) have been speeding things up during the last few decades. The 125 million people living in the coastal regions use the sea for sailing, military training, transporting tankers, fishing and dumping toxic waste.

Toxic wastes pose a great threat. A Stockholm University authority has pointed out that the balance between the plankton and the benthos, that is between the micro-organisms on the water's surface and those at the bottom

of the sea, is in great danger of being upset. An imbalanco is to be expected in many parts soon.

But this isn't all. Another great danger is a vast increaso in ulgae, which rob the saa of oxygen, thua grudually killing

The toxic waste dumped in the aca, such as DDT, mercury and lend, also finds its way into the human body via the fish we eat. The refuse deposited in the saa by

human beings is not the only threat to the future of the sea and its fish. Industrial fishing methods, which are only interested in quantity, are a dan-

As a member of the Swedish Fishing Authority's research laboratory explained, although the Baitic only covers 0.2 per cent of the world's total aca area it accounts for 1.2 per cent of total fish-

The fishing rate has increased nine times within only 80 years, currently 900,000 tons are caught each year.

Following an extremely dry summer it is hoped that the first atorms expected at the end of September will improve the dramatic situation at least a little.

In the long run, however, the oxygenrich ssawater squeezed into the Baitic from the North Sea by the nutumn storms will not provide noticeable relief or improve the quality of the water.

The seven coastai statea have only been working together on rescue measures since 1974. An environmentul protection convention was drawn up in Helsinki that year

This convention, which was ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1980, obliges the tree Helphi HE CINEMA ways of keeping the Baldes

Aithough the different within the countries affected to question the workability of agreements (elbeit malely a uction to be taken.

#### Acid rain entire the 20th century cinema has a public centre for emotions, concrete and finale. The present trend is to

Steel and concrete are spirit of the 19th century was to sitive to poliution, say and reveal the truth, which exthe Rhineland landscape the deadly earnest of many opera which regularly inspects trions.

They say the concrete in the of Kluge's first film Abschied ges is being attacked by add Gestern (Goodbya to Yesterday)

No one thought the best stock of the control of th No-one thought shoul in steking evidence, providing u vi-

blems when the bridge analysis.

Today, many concrete the is one of the few directors who crumbling, cables becoming successfully translate theory into damage to road surfaces have es, sloweys finding new forms bet-Subsidence and salt want the rigid cinema cliches.

The film unfolds in fragments, in The landscape associated style. Some of the sequences DM55m a year to have daily ween we soo old film clips. than doubled over the past with different levels of action he shows than doubled over the past with the destiny of inclividuals. Although

(Rhelnliche Post ser episode is a self-contained unit, ations of any one theme can recur. one main themo runs through the ole film: the destructive power of

ronmental strain on the Love of "The individual feeling is not gion. Air pollution was measing — ell feelings together parsue n organisma such as lichen, platous courso as if they were blind." tree-hark.

Professor Will Ziegler, or the 12th century in Germany feethe Senekenberg museum, put were banished by means of with that at present the extinction is and terror. Yet the film shows that imals is four times greater and office the same some how taken their room.

By the year 2000, he claimed such sequence of the film reveals tinction rate caused by hund that shappened to mankind; reason sion will probably be 40.10 forged an alliance with society, greater than today.

Professor Ziegler said: The and so, despite the optimism exalways been cases of mass and repeatedly in the film that evenature, the dinossur for energy and can be prevented, one like in all this is nothing compared to the province today.

The exhibition in the seed the power of feelings exemined by museum is open until the self sets film is also dealt with in the comber. in Deutschland (A Love in Ger-A large number of ecological and Deutschland (A Love in Gerciocultural factors will be produced by the Polish director
referring to examples and produced by the Polish director
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like same name by Rolf Hochhuth.
Thirty six posters illustrate and in silvers and produced by the Polish director
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Thirty six posters il

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tomantic melancholy, the cult of

### New forms between the rigid cliches

Polish prisonar.

for the Pole Stanislay.

There is no exclusively a socialist way to keep that illerander Klage's latest film Die Up until now, there has illerander Klage's latest film Die On cleaning oil tonkers on the interval of panish happy end without deceiving your rous goods has to be officed.

The trunsport of panish happy end without deceiving your rous goods has to be officed.

The trunsport of panish happy end without deceiving your rous goods has to be officed.

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The trunsport of panish happy end without deceiving your rous goods has to be officed.

Pessimists ragerd the content films usually go for the happy more of a "inoral walcher Does this mean that films are more ything else, pointing out their prive?

unallysis economic interest by title of Kluge's film is misleading priority than environmental as Kluge points out, the film deals efforts.

how these feelings are "organised, Emman they organise themselves, by chan-(Frankfurter Rundschen in Tuences, marder and

arammed. Stanislav is hanged whilst Pauline is sent to prison. Everyone in the small town hates the two lover. Although they do so for dlfferent reasons; the symptoms are the same, all rooted in faacism.

> The story is told in the form of a flashbuck. In a kind of interview witnesses are asked about the past. Yct they dislike being questioned.

According to the Nazi laws, to love n

German woman means certain death

Although both lovers try to hide their

feelings to begin with, they are so

powerful that they break out into the

open. "Stanislav's death is prepro-

they want to forget the past Each one of them is guilty, yet none of them feel Wajda had to lower his sights when

producing this film and although the film is 120 minutes long as it is the lines spoken haven't 'really got time to sink Waida has sat a deceptive harmony

against the tragedy of the film - rudinnt colours, blooming flowers, glorious sunshine; the decor of peacofulness as the background for a crime. The scenery has changed, has been

renovuted und modernised, yet the uctors have not changed. To them un order is still un order, laws are still laws. Hanna Schygulla, is rather o questionuble choice to play the part of Punlinc.

Her sonsuality scems too well-manner-It is only ufter also is sent to prison

thut she devolops a convincing atrength of character, a determination. She draws her strength from the totn-

lity of her love, the power of her feel-Sho regrets nothing and is the only person in the whole town who accepts

responsibility for what she has done. Annette Ascher

(Mannhelmer Morgen, 10 September 1983)

Kneutsch-Betty (played by Suzanne von Borsody) at the border in 'Die Macht der Ge-



Hanna Schygulia and Plotr Lysak... playing with fire in 'Eine Liebe in Deutach-

### Festival shows that children's films can be top quality

The Children's Film Festival taking a place in Frankfurt presents a welcome alternative to the poor selection or children's films usually shown by the "astablished" cinemas.

The festival shows just how varied children's films ean be: 13 new productions from 12 countries were chosen (Holland, Romania, China, Finland, Upper Volta, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Enst Germany, the Philipplnes, Italy, USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany).

Many focus on the clash between different cultures, on the loss of tradition, on fears and on dreams.

The Philippines film, Turumba, makes u stund against western influences on life in the Philippines, Kada lives with his family in Pakil near Muni-

His family carns a living by muking papier-muché figures, which they sell on the edgs of the road during the annual processions.

This central theme is accompanied by shots showing the most important areas of culture and everyday life in the coun-

Expressions such as competitive pressure, lack of time or eareer-mindedness are unknown. Happiness and contentedness exist because of an Intact social network embedded in old traditions.

This harmony is destroyed when a German businesswoman discovers the quality of the papier-maché figures and places more and more export orders. Kada finds it difficult to adjust to the

new conditions. The family receives compensation in the form of n television set, a new csr and finally a flight to West Germany.

The Australian entry, Manganinnie, is also criticat of the results of so-catled civilisation.

Manganinnie, tha red-fire woman, sces how her tribe is hunted down ond murdered by white settlers.

Protected by only a burning torch sho fights her way through the wilderness. Her journey is full of despair, longing,

loneliness. Anger and resignotion set in. Director John Honey carefully and vividly presents the distress and helpicssness of this human being in his

The clarity of his criticism is both moving and captivating.

Manganinnie not only provides information but also food for thought about our own situation. It is one of the best

The Dutch production Kampfen um beide (German title: Fighting for both of them) deals with a problem of today, an everyday story.

Preddy's parents want to get a divorce. Freddy doesn't understand the situation and leaves home.

His only bopa is Saskia, his girlfriend, whose parents bave also separated. She belongs to a club of chitdren with divorced parents.

In this group Freddy finds a hide-out and, what is more important, unders-

The film does not omit harsh realities which indicates the genuine commitment of its director.

Despite the serious nature of the film there are no frightening sequences. Amusing scenes with their bright eolours manage to break the serious mood of conflicta and quarrels. The film's message is hope.

Even if the parents decide on a divorce it's not the end of the world. This point is conveyed welt by the fitm. Fairy tales have a special part to play

Continued on page 12

arth's history is punctuated with cases of animsis and plants becom-

The disappearance of such species -once a part of a biological process hss been caused more and more often in Earth's recent history by man him-

ing extinct.

Is humanity itself now facing its own limits, is it bringing about its own ex-

This is a question of growing concern to scientists and far-sighted politicians.

It is also the central topic of an international congress entitled "Higher Education by the Year 2000" at the University of Frankfurt. Three hundred delegates from 40 countries attended.

University iecturers, politicians and government officials are accking answers to the question of how bigher education can contribute towards ing social problems.

The congress is organised by the European Society for Higher Educational Research. The head of the organisation is a Frankfurt university professor, Uirich Peter Ritter.

The congress is supported by the universities of Frankfurt and Tokyo, the OECD, Unesco, the German Research

The aim of the congress is to make higher education inatitutions more

Association and the city of Frankfurt.

aware of their social commitments. The major global ecological problems Has man begun to engineer his own doom?

should play s greater part in university research and teaching, says Professor Ritter, otherwise the universities will degenerate into politically and socially

second-rate institutions. "I believe that this congress is n most unusual event, with university lecturers, politicians, administrative personnel and practical experts exchanging ideas

on the future. At the moment we are so taken up with everyday problems and criais management that we often fail to ask our-

seives where the journey will lead." As part of this congress, a Unesco exhibition entitied Der Mensch und die Biosphere (Man and his Biosphere) was opened in Frankfurt's Senekenberg Natural History Museum: 80 countries and over 1,000 scientists took part in Unes-

co's action programme, Attention focussed among other things on lechnological problems, problems of fertilisation and of environmental poliution.

German experts concentrated on the influence of man on tropical and subtropical forests, the spreading of the deaert and the problems facing the Aips. Another research topic was the envi-

causes of damage.

imals is four times greater that thous have somehow taken their re-

happening today.'

man and his environment.

There are five central topic:

The film's subject-matter is really grated approach to environment.

There are five central topic:

There are five central topic: servation.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 1 Softe

# Divorce rate climbs as ideas about permanence of marriage change

Tha divorce rate is skyrocketing in West Germany. Mere than ena in four marriages since 1956 have ended in

In 1982, a record year, 118,483 couples ware divorced. Is marriage as an institution dying aut?

Hard though It is to be married, the marriage game remains popular: The annual numbar af marriages has remained constant at between 340,000 and 360,000 over the past ten years.

But taking into account the number of marriages that end in the traditional way through death (315,000 a year) the number of axisting marriages is clearly going down.

Psychalogists and sacialogists are agreed that our social values are undergeing fundamental change.

"The valua of marriage is waning". aays Hans Asmus of Tübingen University's Sociology Department.

And psychotogist Rolf Kirchner of the Family Affairs Counselling Centre of tha German Family Law Forum in Sluttgart suggests that "many people who get married today no longer do so with the idea of stoying married for

Legal aspacts play a secondary role here. The change of divorce laws that came into effect on lat January 1977, doing nway with the "guilty party" principle, has had no effect on the overall number of divorces, according to the Bonn Justice Ministry.

After a brief decline in the number of divorces due to the need to adjust to the new law, the figures rose again, conti-

One out of ten children grows up with only one parent. Not only do the single fathers and mothers have to Film festival cope with the double burden of child rearing and being a provider; they must ulso cope with handed-down prejudi-Continuad from paga 11

ln this year's l'estival. Dopey kings, A survey on the subject among Humwicked thieves, dangerous dragons, burg adults has been carried out by the nobla ladies and plenty of intrigua are sociology department of Hamburg Unishown in the Czechoslovaklan and Soversity. viet productions. The ideal world cliché

with the happy end of classic fairy tale that they knew porsonally single parents, writes Dr Anneke Napp-Paters Konrad aus der Konservenbüchse in Kölner Zeitschrist für Soziologie. (Konrad from the canned food tin) is n

fairy tale with a difference. The film turns the world topsy-turvy. dreams are suddenly reality and children do everything they are normally not allowed to do; be cheeky, paint

How does all this happen? Well, Konrad is a well-educated isd but unfortunately he is handed in at the wrong

As he wants to atay with Frau Bartalotti and has to icarn how to become a proper, i. c. a cheeky child.

This West German produ-Claudia Schröder casts doubt in an unconventional way on the usual educational categories and encourages children to have more fun in life.

If snybody claims that there are not enough children's flims worth watching this year's festival proves him wrong.

The growing interest for this film genre should be a signal for film producers to devote more attention to children's films in futura.

> Andrea Scherell (Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 September 1983)



nulng the trend that had existed until 1976. The number of divorces has risen tow-and-a-half-fold since the mid-

Tüblingen University professor Relnhard Lempp (whe is the medical director of the University's Youth and Child Psychlatry Clinio and frequently has to deal with broken marriages) blames the risa in the number of divorces on two main factors: the dwindling number of children wha frequantly keep a marriaga tagether and the declina of religious

Tha Stuttgort Family Affairs Caunselling Centre points to the growing strain imposed on family life.

"With the intimacy of its relations, marriaga is axpected to assume odditional functions in an increasingly depersonalised sociaty. The family has become the focal point and the demands it hos to meet have grown", snys inwyer Volker Rabna, choirman of the German Family Law Forum.

The declining ability to communicate from person to person makes matters aven worse. "People no longer know how to talk to each other," say Ruban and Kirchner.

They blams this on this invasion of family life by television and other elec-Accompanying this is o growing in-

ability to cope with crises. "Conflicts that arise hit people lika o natural disus-

The economic siump makes for even more marital conflicts, cays Hans Asmus. He points to his observation that intact familias tend to close runks in a crisis whila those titat aiready have cracks fall apart.

The new divorce law with its pension splitting has provided divorced women with more material security, which explains why it is predominantly women who seek a divorce, says Rabaa: Ciosa to 60 per cent of divorce sults are filed by women.

But the roots sure to go far bayond financial considerations.

"Emancipation has encouraged more and more women to demand things for themselves. Never before have so many women had the skills naeded to hold it job and they no longer want to be just housewives," says Reinhert Lempp, seconded by Hans Asmus. While women - Indirectly supported

by the feminist movement - have thus become more conscious of the avenues opan to tham, there is no such boost to the man's ego. In fact, some men becoma insecure, says Asmus.

One of the most frequent sources of problems in new marriages lies in the

foct that men are unable to unable to unable to that the parents, says Reinhart Level foods, says a report by agrifulation and foods, says a report by agrifulation in his axperience, it is a researchers.

In his axperience, it is a researchers that the biological behavior of the proof that caused a row in environmental circles. It was put together they never experience here that circles. It was put together they never experience here that i research institutes at Olmuch 'hereditary' os good that biological feed:

Does nil this mane that are not taste better than other

Does nli this mean that he not taste better than other will continue to rise?

Lempp is reluciant to a pot healthier
cast. He points to the less on the prevent cancer
saying that merriages where
go certificate are spreading.

pot healthier
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to not squarantee goed health
to not guarantee goed health

#### Living together bread, fruit and vegetables from

for traces of toxio substances in-

The fact is that the numbers heavy metals, weedkillers and unlegalised morriages has he residues.

According to estimates by the residues.

Wiesbaden, nbaut one million magazine Naturays the study is ed West Germons lived as dess. The samples should have 1980 — three times the figure taken direct from bio farms and Is this type of mariages which lives the findings on misplace of the old-fashioned as a goods in bio shops.

The Stuttgart Counselling to idea behind the survey was to anlieves in a remaissance of the the food in the form in which it for life."

the consumer.

Pointing to the Green, what this resson the samples were not suggests that the nation have from the fields but were bought in from materialistic values and me and supermarkets or in the so-will linve an effect on the the biological food outlets. This was His forecast is on the opinion to provide a representative cross-"The challenges confroning a provide a representative cross-

motaly strengthen the family. The biological food carried such inas Bio-Norm, Demeter or biologi-

findings were reached after tests

Germany. Examination was

## Biologically grown foods just a sham — researcher



cal product while the other was regular foed of the kind found in any ahop.

Only four per cent of the food farmed with modern fertilisers shawed minimal and absolutely harmiesa traces of tha 45 types of residue substances under examination. The figure far biological foed was 2.7 per cent.

Only one per cent of the specimens over the three-year period of the survey exceedad maximum parmissible levels of toxic substances to the peint where legal action could have been taken; but they still remained well below the danger thrashold for buman consumption.

Four of the specimens bero came from modern farms and three from socalled blo-farms.

Tha rescarchers conclude: "It would be untenable and misicading to label food produced without chemicals as quality food while branding the rest as nfanor."

Tha analyses also showed that the toxio substances - if they existed at all - were mere traces in both varieties of food ond posed no danger whatsoever to the consumer.

There were also next to no differences between biological and regular food regarding such heavy metala as cad-

mium. The concentrations ware, if anythlng, greater in the blalogical variety. Neither variety contained dangerous fungi - like aflatoxin - that cauld

Polycblorinated blphenyl was faund in scattered cases; but the concentration was 0.05 mg per kilo er less, putting it

well below the danger threshold. The amouet of residue was equal in the two types of foed.

The analysis of mercury concentratices was abotished after a year because, if thay axisted at all, they were ao smail as to be untraceable.

No difference in the aitrate content of tha two types of petatos, lettuce and carrots was found.

Carrots had higher concentrations than the other vegetables, but that was simply due to the apecial properties of

The nitrate content in broad and apples was so low that no further analysis

The comparison of vitamins, taste and smell showed almost no differences

The conclusion was that the nutritive value of food could not be improved by buying bloiogical produca. But the consumer who buys all or

much of his food from the same producer runs the risk of not getting enough nutrition, particularly consumers who buy their food from a single blo-farmer. The aurvey has proved that modern

agriculture and the chemical industry - if one disregards a few exception have been unjustly criticised. Thus nuilifies the Green party (envi-

ronmental class struggle slogan: "Because you're poor and cannot afford expensive blo-products you must die cor-

The only thing in which bio-products differ from the rest is their price, which is frequently double.

The LUFA survey has hit the Greens ilke a ballstorm.

The magazine Natur is now trying to regain lost ground by maintaining that the atudy is worthless because the specimens used by the researchers were not taken directly from blo-farms and gardens but from bio-sbops that mislabelled their goods.

LUFA manager Helmut Targas has rejected this accusation. He says it is a "malicious distortion of facts."

The Greens levelled the charges only because the scientific results of the study don't fit their ideology, he said. The analysis methods were absolutely above board and would stand any

The results must be taken as representative and unimpeachable - especisily in view of the fact that only 0.1 per cent of German arable land is farmed biologically.

Heimut Zarges stressed that his organisation had no intention of maligning the socalled blo-scene and that its only alm was to find out whether food produced with modern methods actually contained more toxic substances than the biological kind. It does not. This has now been clearly established. Rainer Sachadae

tRheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 9 September (983)

#### Biologically grown foods not just a sham - researcher

Drofessor Hartmur Vegtmann of Kassel University has the distinctian of being West Germany'a only univarsity professor who deals entirely with biolagical farming methods.

This naturally makes him more openminded than this colleagues towards the problems and products of bio-farmers, But the ways in which experts on conventlaaal farming and those on blofarming tackle same of the problema aro similar.

Take the nitrate centent in vegetables and drinking water which la due to the use of nitrate-based fertilisers that are vital to plant life.

The trouble with these fertilisera that they provide plants with more nutrients than they can absorb. As a result, the plant fills up on nitrates, leaving the excess to find its way to the water table.

The nitrate is transformed into nitrite in the saliva, and the nitrite in its turn can easily turn into nitrosamines which are suspected of causing cancer and having an adverse genetic effect.

A special commission of the German

Research Association puts the critical jevel of the dally nitrate intake at 40 mg. Exceeding this level leads to conspicuous nitrate concentrations in the sall-

The nitrate level in Switzerland whose research institutions Professor Vogtmann closely cooparates with — is more than twice this figure, with the daily intake of 91.1 mg.

Most of the intake - 70 per cent is accounted for by vegetables, while the rest comes from drinking water.

The figures, which are likely to be the same in Germany, have prompted Professor Vogtmann to urge that the use of nitrates in agriculture be reduced in fayour of animal manure. This would supply the plants with sufficient nutrients without undesirable side effecta.

Tha fertiliser industry has adopted n similar concept and is now supplying apecial products that are absorbed equally slowly.

Professor Vogimann sees this as an indirect proof that biological farmers are not too far off the mark.

But the difficulties lie in the detaila. Not every plant fertilised with animal manure provides the hoped for increased yield.

This calls for careful planning by the farmer, though little is known about the mechanics that play a role. Professor Vogtmann is therefore car-

raying out a series of tests to establish how individual plants react to the different types of fertilieer. This difference in the plant's reac-

tiona also makes it difficult to come up with commercially feasible blological farming metbods. The differences can also serve to ex-

plain some of the conflicting various research projects. Professor Vogtmann also stresses the

necessity of taking dry substances as the basis of comparison between biological and conventional farm produce. Since conventionally grown fruit con-

tains more water than the biological vanety, the letter hes an edge,

Taking into account that the biological produce has a longer etorage life, there is much to be said in favour of this type of farming, Professor Vogtmann holds.

Dieter Schwab (Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 September 1983)

# One-parent families: prejudit on top of the other problems



Two-thirds of the respondents said

Most of the respondents referred to divorced and separated parents (46 per cent) and to unmarried parents (19 per

Only i.4 per cent meant a widowed father and 5.6 per cent a widowed motber, although widowed people account for one-third of the one-parent families in this country.

This strange fact brings to mind what one of the single parents, a widow, once sald ("widowed parents are overlooked by society because there is nothing sensational about them"), says Dr Napp-

Most of the e respondents, especially those with a higher education and from the upper social strata, were quite aware of the fact that single parents have a hard lot to bear.

This, they eaid, applies particularly to school and chlid rearing problems.

But very few of the respondents had anything to say about the things that single parents find most difficult to put up with: prejudices among landjords and employers, ioneliness and dependence on others.

The lack of understanding for the problems of single parents is greatest

whera the traditional roles of men and women are concerned.

For Instance when asked whether o single father with small children should stay home and mind the children, living on social welfare if necessary, or whether he should "bc a proper man and carn a living," the traditional view that a man should work prevailed among the respondents.

This view was most conspicuous among those over 55 and those from the lower social strata.

Dr Napp-Peters concludes that single fathers who devote themselves entirely to home and children can expect little understanding and sur

Most of these respondents said that their rigid attitude stemmed from the fact that "a man's dignity" rests on his carning a living and providing for his family.

Nincty per cent of all respondents went to far as to say that fathers of children of school-going age should hold a "decent job."

But virtually none of those who held this view had given any thought to the fact that this would mean that the children would be without supervision while not at school. Nor did they give

nny thought to who would be ufter them during school held when they were sick.

tSiuilgarier Nachrichten, 10 Se

And it is these "in belves that cause single parents the nches, soys Dr Napp-Peters

The role of the single mole in an entirely different light is than three-quarters of the rape held that she should stay he mind her small children - 00 causa they need their mother because it is better for her to be home ond family.

But the same number of the considered It better if 8 mol chlidren of school-going age had gular job.

However, the resson given was not that this was belter for putation and well-being of being but that the children now needed her that much.

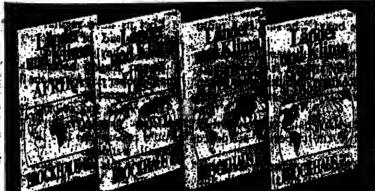
By end large, Dr Nappgests, the public is rather scope the functions of single child parents.

Eighty five per cent doub! ther alone can do justice 10 1 needs and 78 per cent have doubts regarding the single not

The father, they say, cannot children the necessary warms mother does not have the fire that is a must in child rearing. Rolf Degen/deutschet forschief

(General-Anzeiger, 10 Sept

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-gis noe tables in these new reference Works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms

These figures compiled over the years are invatuable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientifio research. Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the

tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry end the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80



Look it up in Brockhaus F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wieshaden 1

Sinti man with Dechau me

that mokes for grest and

nothing could go wrong.

the neighbours.

permits," they demanded.

#### MINORITY GROUPS

## Gypsy exhibition opens in spite of a few problems

An exhibition dealing with gypsics has opened at the ethnological museum in Hamburg despite a row which resulted in the gypsios themselves withdrawing support.

It was originally intended that the gypsies in Hamburg would contributo their own exhibits documenting their parsecution from 1933 until today.

The difficulty arose when the Hamburg council refused them permission to investigate the city's stote archives. The gypsies wanted to demonstrate that



Romany woman near Madrid in 1976

in nil German states seporata records were kept of them until the late 1960s.

But Hamburg said that the files contained personal data whileb mey not bo made public for 60 years. An exception would not be made.

The gypsies, represented by the Romany and Sinti Union, then withdrew support from the muscum.

"Mounting the exhibition was a difficult enough task even without these problems. The museum asked the council for DM300,000 as e subsidy but was given only DM50,000. The museum itself came up with another DM30,000.

Despite all this, the exhibition is a remarkabla one. It depicts the history of the gypsies who originally came to central Europe from north west India vie Persia, Armenia, Greece and Yugoslavia. Various words adopted by the gypsy language help trace this migration. The German word for gypsy is Zigeuner and



comas from the Byzantiao Atsigani sect with whom the gypsies were probably confused because of the similarity of their ritual purity lews.

The English word originates from "Egyptian" because many of thea strangers said thet they ceme from Egypt Minor, meening the Pelopponese, in Greece.

Bolying an old German folksong, the life of the gypsles has rarely been merry. Throughout their history, they have been persecuted through legislation and have suffared deprivation.

from the city of Description

mised the mayor in a specch in 1979 to

Three large familles of Romanics

Four yeers later, their house hes boen

When the bulidozers moved in, the

buildozed to the ground. So much for

gypsles were away on holidey, A spo-

kasman for the city said: "We thought

No one bothered to selvege the be-

longings. The were all ploughed under

Romani Rose, the chairmon of the

Back from holiday, the shooked vic-

tims went to City Hall. They were told

that the demolition was because of the

denger of epidemics and because tho

Why were their possessions not taken

out of the house? A mere shrug was the

The gypsies bought themselves some

tents and comped in a remote spot right next to an ilicgal rubbish dump.

One observer counted 120 ratholes in

The camp was visited by a delegation

of internationally known human rights

bouse was on the verge of collepse.

they had movad out of the area."

took the words et their face volue and

mark a gypsy festival.

moved into the city.

tha words.

in the rubble.

from the city of Darmstadt, pro-

Poor, itincrant ond often threatened.

ilsation.

#### Romanies' home sweet home demolished

champions investigating charges of ruclsm ageinst the Durmstudt council.

Among them was Professor Eugen Kogon, the Jewish author of the book The SS State. He suld: "This is without doupt a hongup from the racist past of the Hitier era."

But rather than pln the blame on nnybody, he suggested that the proper course of action would be to talk with the present mayor, Gunther Metzger

Central Council of Germen Sinti and Romany, seld: "This is the worst the Mctzger, however, was hurt by the Germans have done to the gypsics since necusation of racism and refused to reccive the complainunts.

"The demolition of the house was legully above board," he said in a radio

Yct everything hod storted promisingly. When they arrived, four years ago, the three Romeny families were tuken from their dilapidoted carayans and

But since they hed no papers they were only given temporary residence

The two major churches in Germany made sure thet they did not starve, and the City even provided a special class for tha children.

The men were given jobs by the parks

They found mcrcy only if they were prepared to give up their own laws and way of lifa and conform.

But they were rerely prapared to despite the feet that their traditional sourccs of income, like dealing in horses, busket making and coppersmithing, only just cambled them to eke out a liv-

The exhibition shows various gypsy crnfts ond the tools.

It also shows the social structures of tha individual tribes, contradicting old rejudices about gynsics.

Flamenco dancing und Hungarian violin musio are not of gypsy origin but were adopted by talented gypsy perfurmers, the exhibition shows. It olso has a unique collection of for-

tuna talling dolls which the gypsics soy have mogic powers. These simple rog dolls that look as if they were made by children make it obvious that gypsy cultura connot be meosured by the yordsticks of our own civi-

DERN LIVING

# tressed: who is, who's not and who thinks who is

n has discovered a strange any. In their relentloss quest to keep of of the timos, tha pollstors have sated the stata of stress in the Fe-

results are an eya opener: 61 per of those polled believed that most fellow Germans laboured under fects of stress, but only 31 per cent ed that they thamselves were af-

first question asked: "Do you the gypsies lock the affirm the impression that most people in rity of settled people—then Federal Republic suffor from that mokes for great art. Twenty per cent of the 2,000 Birgit Know is polled said they didn't know.

1Die Weit 1850 affected by stress while 61 per cent
se doubt: most people were.

department, and one family to counter question by Allenabach: lised in making copperway a counter question by Alicusonea.

lised in making copperway a would you say: Are you sufferbut the city were wrong his seven per cent gave no answer, 31
that the integration of the matter said they were and 62 per cent
manics was well under war they were not.

The formor caravan dweller didictory. Comparisons with other cities makes it clear that stress in friendliness which led to the fin other places. Allensbech quotes the points of the po Those who had jobs will have which show that there ere department could not count differences.

The city decided to get and serventy eight per cent of the Danes, autumn of 1982. The means for cent of the Austrians and only from the social welfare region for cent of the Dutch edmitted to grounds that they "shirked side they are for "no" were 68, 65 and 88 minuted socials to the social tents. minuted against by ever newlest

tic obstacles when trying to be didness were also asked about how und housing.

"Let us have regular stated the, and the result was about the ports instead of temporary as in Germany; 61 per cent said

Eugen Kogon backed that fere is probably a little truth bethat "proper papers are the first find all the beliefs about various
wards integration."

Darmstadt has refused to be beliefs about various
wal temperaments. The English are
Darmstadt has refused to be beliefs about various
wal temperaments. The English are
stateless passports, arguing to have probably are more hot blooded
would presuppose that the first probably are more hot blooded
would presuppose that the first probably are more hot blooded

pol-pourri of emotions has been ed to e comparison between the ones of joy, sedness, fear end

Measor Scherer has presented the s collected so far in the megazine,

ssys that people in all of the nagroups experienced happiness they were together with friends when they experienced some sort

It is not only the cause of omotion British particularly got satisfac-from their basic needs of life, eatthat varies from nation to nation. So does it strength. The British appears to diaking and sox. The French felt licials y comfortable in the compaclock their emotions more than other nationalities. They admit they keep a specially strong rein on their more picasant emotions.

most everybody was sad when ne close, or pet; died; over a cri-

Allensbach research organisa- most wera stressed and 18 per cent they wercn't.

> The Danes and especially tha Dutch presented another picture. Only 41 por cent in eech case said that most people were stressed. But 30 per cent of the Danes and 48 per cent of the Dutch sald that most poople wcren't.

> Allensbach comes to the conclusion that the idea of stress is everywhoro strongly ovarestimated. It compares what people actually think about stress and what thoy think people think about

The contradiction was corroborated by a question about satisfection with life. "Do you beve the feeling that most people in Germany are satisfied with

Only 47 per cent said yes. Yet 79 per cent said that they themselves were, by and large, satisfied with their lives.

A closer look reveals that more semiskilled workers (46 per cent) feel that they are under stress than skilled workers (40 per cent). That's similar to the figure for white-collar workers (42 per cent). Most of the pressure is apparently felt by people in senior positions. Every second self-omployed person feels be or she is labouring under stress.

The figure goes up to 59 per cent for senior employees and civil servants. The difference between that people feel and what the situation actually is is

underlined by a question involving work. Sixty three per cent sey that their own working conditions are either very good

or good; 31 per cent say not bad; and five per cent say bad or very bed. The rest had an even worse opinion.

On the question of whet working conditione at large were like, 45 per cent seld very good or good; 40 per

Tears of joy

of physical aggression.

particularly worked up.

santness.

than northern Europeans.

But thore are differences in how prepared people are to reflect their emo-

tions in speech.

Fear struck most in dengerous traffie much over fcar or sadness. The Germans talk more freely than situations, except the Italians. And most people were frightened et the supernaany of the national groups about their tural, horror films, general events of fel-

Most got angry when personal rela-But feelings are as the survey shows, for peopla of all nationalities, things tionships wont wrong and when damege that involve the heart. Good moods was aensclessly caused to public procause feelings of relaxation and well perty. This last eltuation got the British

Many became angry when they felt Deprassion brings about the familiar neglected by their friends or when they tightness in the throat and the body becomes sluggish. Many people are came up against unnecessary unplea-

> In the face of fcar, the bcart pounds and the blood freezes. Some people get the feeling that they are sweating blood. They want to run away, but arc often are unable to because they feel rooted to the spot. . Rolf Degen/deutscher

Southern Europeans like the French (Die Weit, 3 September 1983)

very bad. The instituto ventured the supposition that thera appeared to be strengthening negative mood over the whole question. It explains the contradictions: "As i soon as the majority believes that most people suffer from stress - and that is the case in Germany - the Individual fcels under pressure. In this atmosphoro, poopla are quicker to think they are undar stress than they would otherwise," Joachim Worthmann Heinrich Liermann . . . the mud-flat express.

#### Loneliness of the long-distance, bare-footed postman

The post office has strict regulations about what clothing postmen must wear. But at least one ignores them and delivars tha mail barefoot.

Helnrich Liermann, 40, lives on the north Friesian Island of Pellworm. He is the last of the postmen who trudge across to the small islands of the North Sea coast:

Threa times a week in summer end twice in winter he plods bis way across tha sea of mud behind the receding tide from Peliworm seven kilometres to the little island of Stideroog.

There is only one family on the island, Herr end Frau Thomsen, Liermena tekes any return mail end then makes the journey back to Pellworm before the tide turns and reclaims the mud

When all goes according to plan, his mission last five hours. An hour later,

und, Italians say that they are more open with their less pleasant feelings

With everybody, it appears that sadnesa is the longest lasting of all emotions. Anger end fear are mostly shorter lived. Happiness is somewhere in the the terns, and gulls.

While poople generally talk readily about joy and anger, they don't so

joy, but they are among the most slient lure in life or being on the receiving end when it comes to speaking about anger, feer and sadness.

being. That means it is easy to laugh,

moved to tcars.

forschungsdienst

Sudercog is again cut off by the sea.

Liermann sets out by walking 800 metres from his bome to the end of the firm land. At the beginning of the mud flats, be takes off bis sboes, puts them la his peck next to the mail, rolls up his trousers end sets off using e walking stick for support. Always a stickler for correctness, be puts on his shoes at the other end before banding over the mail.

When the weather is good, he can see Suderoog the entire length of his journey. When the fog closes in, he uses a compass. If the fog is very heavy, as it sometimes is in the autume. Liermann uses a feshorn. On bis return journey, his wife stands at his departure point on Peilworm with another fog born and guides him beck. When it gets too cold. wears hip-bigh boots instead of going barefoot.

Garhard and Erika Thomsen are the only people on Süderoog. In 1971, the Stata of Schleswig-Holstein bought the 65 hectare (160 acres) island for 400,000 marks and the Thomsens took over as tenant farmers. They run cows and chickcn. In summer they sometimes provide lodgings for holidaymakers. But this is an Island for birds, a bird senctuary, for

Llermann is not a full-time postman. He gets paid 16 merks an hour for his work. That is not enough to live on. So he runs a smell botel and restaurant by the beach. The big attraction is the wreck of the Grmen Friake, a 30-metre viking-style ship built by Swedish students in 1950. It put to see manned by 15 students but ran into a burricane and was wrecked.

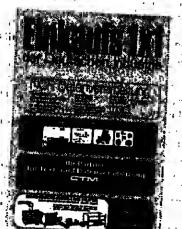
Helnrich Liermann's father, Helnrich senior, discovered the wreck near Pellworm. Now, with its dragon-shaped prow, it sits high out of the ground like some antediluvian exclamation mark.

Liermenn's grandfather trod the same postal route between Peliworm and Suderoog for 45 years. He died in 1974 at the age of 92 after clocking up 100,000 muddy kilometres.

His successor was a woman, Edith Mextorf. Ten yesrs ago, Liermann junior took over after learning to be a fisherman. He has reached 10,000 kilometres on the mud flets, and has not had a dey off aick since he began.

> Joseph Schmidt (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 September 1983)

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#### and a lump actually statcless. supporting evidence comes from in the throat "But in this case we suspection gress report by a German psychoof them are Yugoslev citizes Professor Klaus R. Scherer, of hiding their passports." en University, who is carrying out sis in personal relationships; and when H. H.Kass and together with scientists from the Wet His Scrient, Britain, France, Italy, and things went wrong. Most also suffered In these situations from outbursts of de-